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WASHINGTON.

Report Current that the President has Abandoned His San Domingo Scheme.

War Department Order for the Strengthening of Coast Defences.

The President's Opinion Regarding Claims of Railroads to Indian Lands.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FISHING INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Massachusetts fishing delegation will leave here to-morrow for home. Yesterday they had interviews with the Secretary of State and Treasury, and from all quarters they had been given assurance that the fisheries will not suffer through any legislation under the Washington treaty. Several New England members have assured the delegation that the interests of the latter will be protected either by a duty or by a bounty.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

It seems to be conceded that female suffragists sustained irreparable damage to their cause by their proceedings last week before the Judiciary Committee. Those who are actively engaged in canvassing Congress in behalf of a Declaratory law, are now compelled to admit that the movement has not so much strength as was anticipated, and that the House, especially, is not so liberally disposed as it was at the last session.

EDUCATION AND LABOR.

The Committee on Education and Labor are now ready to report favorably upon Hoar's Education bill, and a report will be submitted some time this week. It will meet with the united Democratic opposition. Representative McIntyre, of Georgia, has prepared a substitute which he will offer when the bill comes up in the House, and which requires the Secretary of the Treasury, at the end of each year, to distribute among the States, according to population, the proceeds of taxes on sales of public lands, the same to be applied to educational purposes.

COAST DEFENCES.

The War Department has decided to strengthen Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, and the forts in Charleston harbor. The walls of Pulaski will be surrounded with earth, and the latter will be the principal material used in restoring the works at Charleston.

At a meeting of the Indian delegation with the President yesterday two of his most important declarations were in regard to the railroad lands and Territorial governments. Regarding the former, he expressed the opinion that grants made to roads passing through Indian territory must pass into the hands of these corporations when Indian titles are quieted, and in doing this the President announced it as his purpose to see that all the rights and interests of the Indians are protected. Regarding the form of Territorial government the President assured the delegation that while the Administration favored such a change, it would urge nothing unacceptable to the Indians themselves.

STEAMBOAT INVENTIONS.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors have adopted the recording gauge presented by Wilson, of Ohio, and the fire extinguisher sent from Louisville. The inspectors find that the most practical way of breaking down the combinations made by some of the owners of patent devices is by authorizing the use of all such as are found to answer the desired ends, and thus open the matter as far as possible to the competition of all inventors.

Mr. Dawes expects to present the report to-morrow from the Ways and Means Committee, giving the result of the investigation ordered by the House, into the transaction between Secretary Boutwell and the Syndicate. The evidence taken by the Secretary, before the committee, will be submitted with the report.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

A meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee is called to meet yesterday to consider the Apportionment bill. It will probably be reported substantially as it passed the House, though some members of the Committee who do not desire it will stay away from the meetings, and those whose States lose under the bill are attempting to secure delay by tedious quibbling [illegible].

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

[illegible] expect to have the floor to-morrow, to speak in favor of Civil Service, and the chances are that a lively debate will follow.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SAN DOMINGO SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—It was said recently at the Executive Mansion that the President does not now intend to urge the purchase of San Domingo.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, on Saturday, the Commissioners announced opinions in forty-one American and six Mexican claims, all of which they rejected for various reasons. The following important order was announced: That the Commissioners now declare that all claims by the United States vs. Mexico, and all claims by the latter Government vs. the former, not disposed of before that day, will on the first of April next be entered and heard, whereupon the Government will proceed immediately to dispose of them in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution.

[illegible] EVIDENCE.

The officers on duty at the Executive Mansion are ready, with a mass of verbal and documentary evidence which will be presented to the [illegible] House Committee upon its return to Washington, and which, it is said, will completely and irrecoverably refute any testimony or reports detrimental to their character.

BETTER.

Speaker Blaine's child is better.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

The amount refunded to the States for expenses in raising volunteers from 1861 to 1872 is $39,000,000. The balance claimed on suspended accounts is $6,000,000.

WISCONSIN CANAL SCHEMES—TIME EXTENDED.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report favorably on bills for the extension of time for the completion of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal, and Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal in Wisconsin. The land grants dependent on the proposed extension of time include several hundred thousand acres of pine barrens, valuable mainly for their timber, in the district of country recently burned over, and the committee are largely influenced in their action by a desire to afford employment to the inhabitants of Peshtigo and other places in the desolated district in putting this timber.

OHIO.

More Railroad Projects—Fatal Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Jan. 21.—Of all matters talked of here this winter that of most public interest is railroads. It is heard on every hand, and promises yet to be all talk this time. The Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad will be completed to Lima the coming summer. Calvin S. Bruce, Esq., of this city, a Director of this company, leaves here to-morrow morning for New York, where he will meet the Hon. Charles Foster and other chief men in this enterprise, and while there they will buy the iron for this road from Findlay to Lima, and make other important arrangements for the immediate construction and equipment of it. The new bonds issued by this Company to enable them to complete the road are guaranteed by the Lake Shore Railroad Company, who will make it a first-class route. This road will give Lima another route to the East and the lakes. The many advantages she will derive from it can hardly be estimated.

Mr. Irvine, of the Lima, Lafayette & Mississippi Railroad, told your reporter yesterday that he sincerely thought that the road would be built during the present year to Lafayette. This will bring to our doors the immense coal fields of Indiana, and make Lima a very superior place for manufacturing, while there is a possibility of the shops of these roads being built here.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 21.—A fracas occurred here, last evening, resulting in the death of George Hofoken, by a stone thrown by Jos. Wellenbaugh. A Coroner's jury found as above stated, and, also, that Edward Bollinger was accessory before the fact. The parties were arrested. A preliminary examination will take place to-morrow.

INDIANA.

Republican County Conventions—Church Dedication—Death of Two Aged Ministers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Republican County Conventions were held in Madison and Randolph Counties yesterday. The former instructed for James A. Wildman, of Howard, for Auditor, and the latter for General Tom Browne, for Governor. Randolph County also decided against the popular vote for Congress.

A new Methodist church, called the California Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was dedicated to-day by Rev. B. F. Rawlings. This is the congregation formerly worshipped at Strange Chapel, which was burned over a year since.

Rev. Joseph Marsee, a venerable and respected Methodist minister, and Rev. J. B. New, for over forty years a minister in the Christian Church, died in this city to-day.

Bank Robbery.

[illegible], N. J., Jan. 21.—The Trenton Bank was entered this morning by five burglars, who, it is supposed, entered the bank from the rear, early in the morning. When the watchmen, Bayley and Sweeney, entered, they were seized, gagged, and bound. A lady passing saw Sweeney [illegible] and gave the alarm, and the burglars escaped [illegible] the inside of the safe. The officers, examining the bank, found that a number of bonds had been rifled of United States bonds. They have discovered twelve [illegible]. The loss may be $160,000. The [illegible] were not taken.

Fire in Louisville.

[illegible]—The Union Pipe foundry [illegible] was destroyed by fire to-[illegible] $175,000; insurance only $25,000, as follows: On building, Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass., $2,000; North British and Mercantile, $4,000; Home, New York, $2,000. On machinery, Springfield Fire and Marine $500; North British Merchantile, $1,000; Home, New York, $500. This was one of the most extensive pipe foundries in the United States and had a capacity of 27,000 tons of metal annually. The main building is 80x210 feet in width, the whole covering nearly 180x210 feet, all covered with the best quality of slated roof. The foundry was being run to its utmost capacity, having extensive contracts for pipe for the Government, and for the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, Rock Island, Indianapolis, Evansville, Sedalia, etc. Nearly all the costly machinery was destroyed. The foundry was located where there was difficulty in getting water. No cisterns were convenient. The engines had to be run to the river, and the hose had to be spliced in order to reach the burning building.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Saturday's Proceedings.

Reassessment Bill Returned by the Governor for Amendment.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20, 1872.

Senate met at 10 o'clock.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to appropriate $2,500 to the Illinois Horticultural Society; $500 to the Northern Fruit Growers' Association, and a like sum to a like society in Southern Illinois.

Mr. CRAWFORD introduced a bill to provide for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary.

Mr. EPLER introduced a bill for preservation of evidence, and to prevent vexatious delays in Courts of Record.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back Senate Bill 357, authorizing the formation of Corporations, to provide members thereof, with homesteads. Tabled.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Corporations, introduced a bill regarding building associations.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. EPLER, who held the floor on the Revenue Bill upon adjournment on Friday, moved to postpone the debate until Tuesday. Lost. Yeas, 112; nays, 14.

The debate was resumed, Mr. STREVELL leading off, eliciting, however, nothing new as regarded the points at issue.

Mr. LANDRIGAN followed, for the amendment.

Mr. BANGS declared it as his deliberate opinion that the sections sought to be stricken out, were unconstitutional, and that the Assessor was required to take note of but one thing, the property.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

The order was temporarily postponed, and a communication was received from the Governor, returning Senate Bill 292, for the reassessment of property where records have been lost or destroyed.

The vote passing the bill was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Doubts, however, being expressed as to the legality of the course adopted, the reference was reconsidered, and the question made the order for Tuesday next.

POSTPONED.

Further consideration of the Revenue bill was postponed until Tuesday.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Committee on Canals reported back the House bill relating to the survey, etc., of the Little Wabash River, with an amendment striking out the appropriation for the survey and appropriating tolls for repairs of improvements. Concurred in.

NO QUORUM.

Mr. RICHARDSON wanted to adjourn to 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, and Mr. STARNE to 10 o'clock Tuesday, while Messrs. VAN DOERSTEN and CRAWFORD objected to an adjournment until even Monday morning.

A motion to adjourn to Monday at 10 o'clock was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 12.

Mr. LANDRIGAN moved a call of the House. Lost.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon the Senate met at 2 p. m.

Mr. WASHBURN moved a call of the House. Ten Senators answered.

Mr. FULLER took occasion to heartily denounce the practice of running home on Saturdays.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. KING (Jersey) introduced a bill to fix the liability of stockholders in insurance companies making them liable to full amount of their estates whenever the company is insolvent, and any provision in a policy releasing stockholders from any such responsibility is declared void.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Senate bill to secure equality of assessments in school districts, providing that the Board of Directors may review the action of any special Assessor, and it was favorably considered.

WOMEN FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Senate bill to authorize the election of women to school offices was unfavorably considered.

CONTRACTORS' BILL.

The next bill taken up was one to protect contractors, sub-contractors, and laborers, in their claims against railroad companies, or corporation contractors and sub-contractors, giving laborers a lien on the property of a railroad, in order to meet cases where a contractor has not paid his workmen.

After considerable discussion on various points in the bill, the principle of which was generally acceptable, it was recommended that it pass.

DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

The Senate bill in regard to descent of property was considered, but not finally acted on.

JUSTICE BILL.

The Governor returned the Justice of the Peace bill, as requested by the House.

ROAD LAW.

In the afternoon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Road law for counties not under township organization, and reported it back with the recommendation that it pass.

The amendments were concurred in.

NO QUORUM.

There were not over sixty members present. The whole performance was scandalously illegal. The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading by a similar diminutive vote.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—In the House bills were passed allowing Prosecuting Attorneys to remain with a Grand Jury during their sittings.

Bills were introduced to allow proceedings in condemnation of property as in others cases, and if a corporation fail, within ten days, to take the property at the price fixed by the jury, the Probate Court is required to collect the costs and expense, including attorney's fees; to increase the fees of witnesses in criminal and civil cases before the Common Pleas Court from twenty-five cents to one dollar and a half; to repeal that section of the act relative to ditches, which gives to County Auditors authority to let contracts for constructing ditches; to provide for the election of a Board of Trustees and visitors representing the alumni of any University or College; to enable township trustees to make larger tax levies for township purposes; to amend the act regulating life insurance companies so as to compel foreign companies to forego their right to remove to United States Courts.

A resolution was adopted to donate to the Chicago Law Institute copies of the Ohio reports, statutes, etc.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the distribution of copies of the Ohio Zoological Report among American, English, German, and French magazines, and papers devoted to mining and science.

ILLINOIS.

Report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Jan. 21.—The Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home yesterday submitted to the Governor a supplementary report, of which the main part consists of a showing of the appropriations given by the State as well as the current expenses of the institution for the past year. From the report we learn that since its establishment the Home has admitted and cared for 579 orphans, 282 have been discharged, and, through the efforts of the Trustees, have found comfortable homes. Up to date but seven deaths have occurred. During the current year, the average daily attendance has been 285, and the total current expense for the same time, $39,000, or per capita, $136.84 per annum, $2.63 per week, or 37½ cents per day. These figures cover every current expense connected with the institution,—subsistence, salaries, and clothing, complete, and are an indication of good financial management and economy in running the institution.

Supposed Poisoning Case at Virginia, Cass County—The Accused Party Discharged from Arrest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 21.—Some three weeks since Alexander C. Huffaker, of Virginia, Cass County, Ill., was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours thereafter. The attending physician, Dr. Dodd, declared that he died from the effects of poison. The wife of the deceased, Mrs. Mary Ann Huffaker, was subsequently arrested, charged with the crime of having administered the poison. The preliminary examination of the accused began on Monday last, before Justice Borden, at Virginia, and was not concluded until Saturday afternoon, on account of the grave character of the alleged crime, and the respectable and influential connections of the accused. The examination brought together an immense concourse of people, and created the intensest excitement. Dr. Samuel Adams, of Jacksonville, an analytical chemist, who analyzed the contents of the stomach, testified in the course of the examination to the presence of strychnine, but either the Court was not satisfied that the test was reliable, or that the evidence, in its opinion, failed to connect the accused with the poisoning, for at the conclusion of the examination, Justice Borden discharged her from custody. The decision was the reverse of what a large majority of the spectators, who heard the evidence, anticipated.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The highest barometer will probably move on Monday northeastward over Tennessee to West Virginia. Clear weather and westerly winds will prevail in the South Atlantic States, and partially cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The snow and cloud on the lower lakes will generally clear away. A falling barometer and threatening weather will extend southeastward to Michigan and Missouri.

FOREIGN.

President Thiers Temporarily Withdraws His Resignation.

Military and Naval Precautions to Prevent an Outbreak at Marseilles.

Amicable Settlement of the Difficulties Between Germany and Brazil.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseilles, and there is an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbor. These circumstances having caused some uneasiness, a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the Department to ascertain the cause. The reply of the Prefect was to the effect that, in view of the recent disorders, the Government had deemed it prudent to take proper precautions against their renewal.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Thiers yesterday, in reply to a deputation of the Assembly, which called upon him to notify him of the refusal of that body to accept his resignation, said he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinions, and he believed that conflicts similar to the present one were likely to occur between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government when the Military and Educational bills come before the Assembly. Thiers further said that while, for the present, he consented to withdraw his resignation, the end was inevitable, and, sooner or later, he would be compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Republic. Marshal MacMahon also called upon Thiers yesterday, and appealed to him on behalf of the army to withdraw his resignation. The Marshal said the army would obey the orders of the Assembly, but would not be controlled by a Dictatorship which was likely to follow the unconditional retirement of the President. The members of the Ministry, at the earnest solicitation of Thiers, have resumed their portfolios.

Telegrams have been received from several foreign Governments congratulating Thiers upon his continuance as the Chief of the Executive power.

French journals have for some time past expressed their disappointment of the constant participation by the President in the discussions of the Legislative Body. This complaint has been earnestly discussed in the Ministry, which has now decided to make a proposition to the Assembly that Thiers shall address it only upon important occasions, for which purpose the pending debate shall at any time be adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—John Stuart Mill has declined to preside at a Charles Dilke mass meeting.

Samuel Laing has abandoned the contest for Parliament in the northern borough.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The World's London letter contains a detailed plan of Scott Russell for the next step in the social movement, under which he hopes to obtain, by Parliamentary legislation, for every workingman's family a house for forty dollars per annum, and food at wholesale rates, eight hours' work and technical education. Bills will be ready for presentation to Parliament early in February.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Dease, Liberal candidate for Parliament from County Kerry, Ireland, was violently assaulted by a mob yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 22—5 a. m.—The Prince of Wales continues to progress satisfactorily. The Queen will shortly visit him at Sandringham.

A grand festival is contemplated in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on the first of May.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The North German Gazette says relations have been resumed between Germany and Brazil on the most friendly footing. The difficulty between the two countries has been settled, owing to the conciliatory behavior of Brazil.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The Colombian Consul here contradicts the statement made by the New York Handels' Zeitung that the Minister of Colombia at Washington had applied to the American Government for the postponement of the payment of $142,000, the amount due the United States from this Government. The Consul says Colombia owes the United States nothing, and her financial condition is most satisfactory.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—The Committee of the Reichsrath, to which the subject was referred, have recommended the ratification of the Trade-Mark Convention between Austria and the United States.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan 21.—A despatch from St. Petersburgh announces the issue of an imperial decree subjecting all male citizens of Russia to military service.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Troubles—A Fight in Prospect—Carter Announces His Intention of Marching on the Enemy.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Carter has issued an address to the people stating that he will on Monday at 11:30 a. m., through Sergeants-at-Arms, proceed to remove, from the halls of the House of Representatives at Mechanics' Institute and the approaches thereto, the Metropolitan Police and armed men, and place said House, with its organization as at its adjournment, Jan. 4, intact. He requests the people to close their places of business, and keep off the streets in the vicinity. Warmoth having ignored Speaker Carter, this programme indicates a conflict. The Carterites are said to have 2,000 men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following despatch was received in this city yesterday by Senator West, from Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.

Hon. J. R. West, Washington:

Yesterday and last night a handbill was distributed throughout the city as follows:

"To arms! To arms! To arms! Colored men to the front! Warmoth's slaves at Mechanics' Institute pretended to-day to expel Antoine, Adolph, Burch, Wilson, Rearson, Williams, Turead, Gaddis, John Lott, and other colored members of the House of Representatives. Warmoth will next attempt to remove Ingraham and Antoine from the Senate. Rally on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, and let those who have dared to trample on your rights as freemen and citizens tremble until the marrow of their bones shakes. Let the cry be, 'Down with Warmoth and his thieving crew!' Rally! Rally! Rally! Liberty or death! Rally!"

In this morning's paper the Times, National Republican and in the Bee, published in both the French and English languages, appeared the following:

WHEREAS this violent and illegal action of said H. C. Warmoth has so far intimidated and embarrassed the General Assembly that a quorum of the House cannot be obtained, the necessary reforms demanded by the people have thus far been defeated, the business of the community is obstructed, the public peace threatened and disturbed, and a Republican form of Government practically and substantially destroyed; and

WHEREAS, There is no solution of the difficulties nor aversion of dangers to our liberties by the usurpation and revolutionary violence of said H. C. Warmoth except in the assertion of the Legislative Department of the Government through its proper officers of its independence and rights; therefore,

In accordance with the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and of the instructions of the House of Representatives, approved by sixteen members of the Senate of said State, I, G. W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, notify all whom it may concern that I shall, on Monday, the 22d, at 11:30 a. m., through the Sergeant-at-Arms of the house over which I preside, proceed to remove from the hall of the House of Representatives and approaches thereto the Metropolitan Police and armed men now acting under the illegal order and direction of H. C. Warmoth, and place said House, with its organization as it existed at the hour of adjournment, January 4th last, intact in its hall in the Mechanic's Institute, and I hereby notify all members of the House that no violence or indignity will be practiced upon them, nor intimidation by Sergeant-at-Arms, or otherwise to prevent them from regulating the organization of the House of Representatives as provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State, and rules of the House. I would also warn all police and other armed men now acting in violation of law by order of said H. C. Warmoth, against resisting the mandates of the House in the premises, and would notify them that no violence is to be used against them except in case of said illegal resistance, and citizens are informed that no damage will be done to private property, and no interference had with the executive office, and they are respectfully requested, for the time being, to close their places of business, and to keep off the street in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, as this measure (legal in its character), as a last resort, is taken for the protection of public rights and the preservation of a republican government in the State of Louisiana. The question before our people is no longer the simple one of reform, but a graver issue is presented by the revolutionary acts of the Governor, and that is whether they will quietly permit him to subvert the State Government and destroy the independence of the Legislative Department thereof by the most violent and revolutionary acts. The premises considered, we earnestly invite citizens, irrespective of race or party, to organize and arm themselves as well as they may be able, and report in force in the neighborhood of 207 Canal street, where they will be provided with the necessary commissions and sworn in as assistant Sergeants-at-arms, and thus will have be prepared to protect their rights. I want force to protect in numbers and will representative of the community as will preclude bloodshed and insure abstinence on the part of the Executive from illegal interference with the General Assembly. You are invited to meet at Rampart street, near Canal, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the necessary orders will be given. Receiving our powers from the people and desiring to exercise the same in their interest in this hour of peril to their liberties, we invoke their presence and support as the only protection to the State against the crimes and encroachments of a recreant and traitorous Executive.

(Signed) G. W. CARTER,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana."

Private advices to-night to prominent parties here, intimate that bloodshed cannot be avoided if Carter's proclamation is carried out.

The Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Japanese Embassy leaves for the East on the 30th or 31st. To-morrow they go to San Jose and around the Bay of San Francisco by rail. On Tuesday they witness an important surgical operation, and visit the Western Union Telegraph office to witness the operation of the telegraph system of the United States. A grand banquet will be given on Tuesday evening.

Building in Chicago.

From the Boston Journal.

The war against wooden buildings is still steadily and vigorously waged in Chicago, while all the time the thud of hammer on nail continues to be heard, and hundreds of carpenters and contractors are busily engaged in running up slim frame building and gathering together material for another conflagration. The era of shanties has set in, and the dominant type of architecture is Irish. On what have been or might be business thoroughfares such buildings are being crowded together, to the exclusion of substantial structures of brick and stone. Something of an apology for all this is doubtless to be found in the haste inevitably necessitated by the pressing needs of the present emergency. But it is wisdom to test what seems to be economy not so much by the present as by the future; and whatever the first cost may be, that which will endure the longest is always best and cheapest. There is a proverb, too, which speaks sagely of the waste which haste makes, and it would be painful to have its truth emphasized by an additional disaster to the already devastated city.

NEW YORK.

Horrors of the Small Pox Hospital at Blackwell's Island.

Victims of the Plague Dying from Abuse and Neglect of Attendants.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SMALL-POX.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The ravages of the small-pox are likely to continue and increase here, on account of the criminal carelessness and neglect of the city authorities, of which new revelations are constantly made. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have the entire control of the hospitals to which small-pox patients are assigned. By a law of the last Legislature, the Board of Health was deprived of all power in the government of these hospitals, and, in consequence, it loses sight of the patients after leaving them at the depot. Nothing will induce the Commissioners to visit the Small-pox Hospital under any circumstances, yet the inmates are the most distressed and abject of any to which Blackwell's Island affords a retreat. From the time the patient enters the Hospital until he or she leaves it, cured or dead, neither friend, relative nor family physician holds the slightest intercourse with the patient, save by letters or "runners" employed to carry messages from the Charity Dock to the Hospital. Notwithstanding the observance of the Quarantine that debars patients' friends from all intercourse with them, the Chief and Matron of the Charity Hospital visit the Small-Pox Hospital daily, and return to their own quarters bearing infection in their garments, which they consider it superfluous to change. Nurses and runners, as well as assistant physicians, visit the Charity Hospital without change of clothing after visiting patients in the Small-pox Hospital; yet visits from the officers of the Board of Health are considered so objectionable that no one of them has dared to intrude his presence there since July last, as the objections were too plainly implied to be disregarded. Neither Matron nor Physician resides in the hospital, so that the patients are day and night under control of a set of drunkards and women of questionable character. The wages paid to attendants are too pitiful to attract responsible persons to the position. Orderlies receive twenty dollars and nurses $16 per month. With fully fifty women, children, and infants lying ill of the scourge, there has been but one nurse appointed for the night duty in the hospital. The Chief was appealed to for another person to assist in the care of these patients, when his reply was, if the woman who now fills the position cannot do the work, let her be dismissed and one employed who can. Yet many of these poor, afflicted creatures were wild with the delirium of contagion—some in one ward, some in another, some up stairs, some down, and if left alone one moment would invariably attempt to throw themselves from the windows. If bound, they would tear their hands and limbs from the bandages, lacerating their flesh and saturating the beds with their gore. Little children crying in piteous tones for mother or father, and infants only a few days old present the heartrending picture of outrageous neglect. The food and clothing of the infected patients is miserable and insufficient, and the wretches are treated in such shameful manner that it is strange of them to recover. It is believed that at least half of the victims die from neglect or abuse, and that the pestilence will be continued and diffused by improper treatment.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The affairs of the Market Savings Bank look worse and worse. Most of its depositors were laborers, mechanics, and small tradesmen, who can ill afford to lose their small savings. Persons claiming to know, say the concern won't pay 20 cents on the dollar, as some of its Directors have used up nearly all the funds by speculations in stocks and real estate, which have proved very disastrous. It seems altogether probable that there will be numerous suits against the officers of the bank for obtaining money by false pretences, as it is asserted that it can be proved that they received money after they had determined to suspend.

[To the Associated Press].

ANOTHER JOB.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Times relates the history of an alleged job in connection with an old line of stages compelled by carrying out the plans for the improvement of Upper Broadway to take to the side streets, for which said line paid $48,000 under judgment of a referee, confirmed by Judge Barnard. The Times charges that four men conspired and divided the plunder.

ILLNESS OF TILDEN.

Samuel J. Tilden, owing to illness, has been unable to leave his residence for the past week. He expects soon to take his seat in the Legislature.

FRAUDS IN NEWARK.

The Herald states that the city of Newark has been swindled by contractors out of a large amount of money by fraud, similar to the recent Tammany affairs, and mentions cases of about $11,000 for alleged rock excavation for a sewer where no rock existed; of raising the charge for another rock excavation from 1,009 to 2,300 yards; of changing an assessment from $3.20 to $6.23; raising the contract for constructing a sewer some $7,000, and raising another sewer bill by extras from $14,000 to nearly $40,000. In the latter case suit is now pending to recover the whole amount.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An old colored woman, Aunt Phillis, said to have been a spy in the Federal service among the Tories in revolutionary times, was burned to death on Friday night at Bricktown, N. J.

BERGH'S TEST CASES.

Bergh has determined to interfere with no more pigeon matches at present, but to rest his case on the indictments now pending against Paine and Bogardus.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENSION.

The Herald says the Market Savings Bank was forced to suspend in consequence of the Secretary entrusting $125,000 in Tennessee bonds to Heisers Sons, Broad street brokers, for sale. They disposed of the bonds, and then announced that they were unable to pay, as they had met heavy losses on the Stock Exchange. One of the officers of the bank is said to have used a considerable portion of the bank funds on an infallible point in Wall street.

GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the German Reform Central Committee last evening, Oswald Ottendorfer offered a resolution, which passed, opposing the passage of bills which have been recently introduced in the Legislature conferring extraordinary and unprecedented powers on Comptroller Green, and asking that the Board of Audit be composed of citizens in no way connected with the city departments.

ALEXIS.

Louisville Preparing for His Reception—The Grand Duke Receives a Present From a Milwaukee Gun Maker.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 22.—The Grand Duke and party are expected to come by Louisville and the Mammoth Cave on their way South the latter part of this week or the first of next. Arrangements are making to give him a splendid reception and the grandest ball at the Galt House ever witnessed in this city.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Mr. James Lee, of Lee's Fire Arm Company, has just finished and expressed to Alexis at St. Louis, one of his celebrated guns as a souvenir of the Duke's recent visit to this city. The stock is made of a fine piece of matted black walnut, of Wisconsin growth, on which are carved the State coat of arms. The barrel is heavily plated with silver. On one side of the gun is "Alexis" in German text inlaid with gold, and on the top of the stock is a piece of solid gold on which is engraved the Russian coat of arms.

—In Louisville, yesterday morning, a young man named Theodore Thomas, in a fit of insanity superinduced by self-abuse, shot Mrs. Green and her two daughters—Wilhelmina, aged 12, and Larmina, aged 8. The two former were shot in the stomach, and will probably die. The latter, who is wounded in the hip, will recover. Thomas also attempted to shoot a brother-in-law, and then put the pistol to his own head and fired. The bullet glanced, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous, wound.

—Mr. Lee, a Milwaukee gun-maker, has just patented a new army gun, to be tried at the next Government trial, requiring but four movements to load and discharge, capable of firing twenty-five times per minute, which the Russian party tried while in Milwaukee, and pronounced it superior to any they had yet tried. The inventor claims great superiority over the needle, Chassepot, Remington, or Peabody.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wabansia Lodge No. 160, meets at Pleiades Hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts. this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting, and all members are requested to be present. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. K CHURCH, W. M. R. ST. JOHN, Sec.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 344 Wabash-av. Applications should be presented by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Invite examination of their Black, Plain Color and Fancy Silks, Satines, Velours, Reps, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Plaid Poplins and Serges, which have been marked at very low prices, and call attention to new arrivals of 4-4 Prints, Percales and Cheviots, beautiful Styles and Fabrics, adapted to the season.

State & Twentieth-sts

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York, BUILDERS IN IRON. Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

Great success of McKee and Rogers' "REBECCA JANE," "THE FOUR BROTHERS," and "STARS OF THE OPERA." Saturday—Last Manning Matinee.

CIDER AND APPLES.

SWEET CIDER, BOILED CIDER, AND GREEN APPLES, Of the best varieties, for sale low by HAGER, SPIES & CO., 65 North Jefferson-st.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder And Special Flavorings Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. LOMAX,

14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale.

Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that I have a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1840,) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

W. B. LANGLEY, Wholesale dealer in Cheap Watches and Jewelry, 24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

BRICK.

BRICK.

I have 10,000,000 best red and white brick for delivery, as required, at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

BRICK.

100,000 Pressed and large quantities Common Brick for sale. JOHN F. SCANLAN, Box 70, Builders' Exchange, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

BRICK FOR SALE.

About 400,000 burned brick, cleaned and piled, for sale by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letter warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail and wholesale by the manufacturers. SEAVY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BUILDING.

BUILDING.

We are prepared to take contracts for building, would prefer large jobs. Would give credit for a large portion of the amount for a term of years. Satisfactory references given. Address, with particulars, S. H. ADAMS, Tremont House.

REMOVALS.

WALKER, DEXTER & SMITH HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW OFFICE To No. 562 Wabash-av.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 321 and 323 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CHICAGO CARBURETED Concrete Stone Co.

Foundation and Building Stone OF ALL KINDS.

Coping, Key Stone, Window Caps, Sills, &c.

BASEMENTS, FLOORING & SIDEWALKS IMPERVIOUS TO FROST, Water and Fire-Proof, and more durable than the natural Stone.

For Malt Floors it has no parallel.

STONE containing air chamber, expressly for Fire-Proof Bank Vaults.

OFFICE: 120 W. Washington-st.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade.
Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher.
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, A. Victor & Achelis.
Byron Gray, James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William F. Brintnall.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM F. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker, REMOVED TO 326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st. A general banking business transacted.

LARD.

REFINED LARD! ALSO WINTER-STRAINED LARD OILS, SIGNAL, AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

REMOVAL.

MATHEWS & MASON, (Late BROWN & MATHEWS), Merchant Tailors,

Have removed to their new and elegant Parlors at No. 441 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court. Reduction of ten per cent on all goods sold during the months of January and February.

WABASH-AV. and PECK-COURT.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859. MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding. All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, 80x100, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

TERMS—20 YEARS. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH Dock Property,

Having railroad tracks connecting with all railroads in the city, to lease at $8 per foot and ordinary taxes. For sale at $125 per foot, exclusive of railroad track. E. G. MASON, Secretary South Branch Dock Co., 523 Wabash-av., first floor, end of hall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

50x125 on West Jackson, No. 445, with good two-story frame building containing 10 rooms, besides laundry, store-room and closets. Has all modern improvements. Will exchange for business property. C. B. COBB, 800 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of QUINN, SWIFT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, JOSEPH B. QUINN retiring from said firm. DAVID F. KENLY and GEORGE B. JENKINS are alone authorised to collect the debts due said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation. All debts owing by said firm are assumed by said KENLY & JENKINS. Signed, JOSEPH B. QUINN, DAVID F. KENLY, GEORGE B. JENKINS.

The Wholesale Flour and Commission Business will be continued as heretofore, at the old stand, 34 North Canal-st., under the firm name of C. F. SWIFT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm and copartnership known under the name and style of Ross & Lenhoff, has been, on this day dissolved by mutual consent, each of the undersigned holding himself personally liable for any and all claims against said firm. JACOB ROSS, JACOB LENHOFF. Chicago, January, 1872.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE glories of the unrivalled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be universally acknowledged that, so far as our illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

The wildest splendors of Adirondack scenery have been traced by loving pencils of veteran sojourners. The "Old North State"—The Blue Ridge—The Alleghanies—The Yo Semite—The Great Plains—even the most remote sections of our country have already received that attention which will be manifest in the pages of THE ALDINE during the coming year. These pictures will not be mere sketches, in the ordinary acceptation, but careful and finished designs, of far more artistic merit than most of the "steel engravings" that sell for the price of a year's subscription to THE ALDINE.

No Falling Off! Still Another Artistic Surprise.

THE ALDINE For February. ILLUSTRATIONS.

I.—Zekle' Courtin. Frank Beard.
II.—The Song Sparrow. Gilbert Burling.
III.—The Monk's Oak. C. Schmidt.
IV.—Music in the Alps. G. Dore.
V.—An Old Mill. F. T. Vance.
VI.—Manifest Destiny. (full page). W. M. Cary.
VII.—The Truants. Miss M. L. Stone.
VIII.—Morning on the Ausable. (full page). Geo. Smillie.
IX.—The Capilla Imperfecta. (Archway).
X.—Penha Verde. (Doorway and Oriel).
XI.—Caso de Capitulo. (Window).
XII.—Granville Perkins. (Portrait).

An original Poem by the editor, Richard Henry Stoddard, and a choice selection of original contributions from the most popular writers of the day.

A Representative and Champion of American Art.

THE ALDINE. An Illustrated Monthly Journal, claimed to be the handsomest periodical in the world.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. The Volume for 1872 will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250 fine engravings. Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautiful tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece. A CHROMO TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER was a very popular feature last year, and is repeated with the present volume.

TERMS FOR 1872:

One Copy, one year, with Oil Chromo, $5.00.
Five Copies, " " 20.00.

Any person sending 10 names and $40 will receive an extra copy gratis, making 11 copies for the money.

Any person wishing to work for a premium, can have our premium circular on application. We give many beautiful and desirable articles offered by no other paper.

Any person wishing to act, permanently, as our agent, will apply, with reference, enclosing $1 for outfit. Gentlemen and ladies of education and refinement will always be welcomed in the ranks of THE ALDINE workers, and will find the connection so congenial as to ensure the highest success. Many of our canvassers are making more than $100 per week. Something can be done in every town, no matter how small. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, 23 Liberty Street, New York.

HENRY R. THOMPSON, General Agent for the Northwest, 307 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COAL.

"COAL."

I have yet unsold some damaged coal, which I will sell for less than Half Price. It is cheaper for domestic and manufacturing purposes than the best coal, some of it not being damaged one dollar per ton. Have a good supply of all kinds not touched by fire. Lump, Lehigh, Blossburgh, and all other Coals at lowest market prices. Offices, 286 East Madison and 100 feet south of Madison on Market-street; and 200 Lumber-street, near Eighteenth street-bridge. ROBERT LAW.

COAL.

We have, at No. 230 North Water-st., east of Rush at bridge, a stock of Hard Coal, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell at a great reduction in prices. O'CONNER & QUINN.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO., Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

MILWAUKEE-AV. SWINDLE.

Notice is hereby given to all those that have paid the assessment for opening Milwaukee-av. three years ago, a meeting will be held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, on the 22nd day of January, in John H. Raap's saloon, 410 Milwaukee-av. The undersigned Committee has the promise of some good lawyers that the city will have to pay the money back. Every one is requested to bring the receipt which he paid for. JOHN H. RAAP, F. STLIBER, C. SCHULTZ, Committee.

ROBERT COLLYER

Will lecture at Centenary M. E. Church—subject, "CLEAR GRIT,"—Friday evening, Jan. 26. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra, to be secured at Beecher's Jewelry Store, 213 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

50x125 on West Jackson, between Throop and Loomis; has stone foundation, and water, gas and sewer ready to connect; valued at $5,000. Will exchange for business property in burnt district and pay difference in time or cash. Don't wish high-priced property. C. B. COBB, 800 State-st.

German Black Lead,

In port and to arrive, 300 casks Double Hammer Amelia Brand in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO. Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.: At the City of Buffalo, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of The [illegible] Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District. SHERMAN S. JEWETT, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.: At the City of Buffalo, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Buffalo City Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District. SHERMAN S. JEWETT, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.: At the City of Buffalo, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District. SHERMAN S. JEWETT, Assignee, &c.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC Insurance Company, CENTRAL OFFICE, 148 W. Washington-st.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held at Harmonia Hall, 68 and 70 West Lake-st., on the 17th and 18th inst., there were present representatives from ninety-six branches, representing fully three-fourths of all the stock.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the Secretary called the roll. Full reports were submitted by the officers and Executive Committee. The question of assessment was referred to a special committee of one member from each State, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, First, That the action of the Executive Committee of this company, in levying assessments upon the capital stock of the company, the 2d day of November last, amounting to 80 per cent of said stock, be confirmed; but that of the said assessments 30 per cent of the entire stock shall be paid on or before the 15th day of February, 1872, and 10 per cent on or before the 15th day of March, 1872, and the balance thereof shall not be collected except as the same, or any part thereof, may be needed to pay off the debts of the company, and when so needed shall be called for by the Executive Committee.

Second, On the failure of any stockholder to pay the assessment herein indicated, the Executive Committee are required forthwith to institute suits against such parties for the collection of the full amount of the unpaid stock. But no further call shall be enforced against such of the stockholders as pay the 40 per cent, as above provided for in these resolutions, until all the other solvent stockholders are made to pay, so far as can be done by proper legal proceedings, a like sum.

Third, Should any stockholder pay up the full amount of his stock, with certificates of the Company's indebtedness, as provided, such parties shall not be required to pay the assessment herein provided for.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That any stockholder who shall desire to do so, shall have the privilege of purchasing certificates of indebtedness issued by the Company, in settlement of losses by fire, to the full amount of the 80 per cent unpaid upon all his stock, and upon the delivery of such certificates to the Company, shall receive a full receipt upon his stock; provided he will execute to the Company and its stockholders a release of all claim for contribution.

Provided, further, that the certificates so presented shall be in equal amounts of the three classes issued.

The following officers and Executive Committee were elected:

OFFICERS.

A. DUDGEON, President.
H. O. BABCOCK, Vice-President.
J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.
J. H. A. BARTELS, Ass't. Secretary.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jno. E. Owsley, for the city of Chicago.
S. G. Paddock, Princeton, Ill., for State of Illinois at large.
Edward Scott, Jacksonville, Ill., for State of Illinois at large.
Chancy Elwood, Sycamore, Ill., for State of Illinois at large.
Charles E. Kearney, for State of Missouri at large, Kansas City.
Samuel Medbury, for State of Michigan at large, Detroit.
T. J. Emmerson, for State of Wisconsin at large, Racine.
H. W. Chase, for State of Indiana at large, Lafayette.
E. P. Jones, for State of Ohio at large, Findlay.
Edward Longworthy, for State of Iowa at large, Dubuque.
D. A. Monfort, for State of Minnesota at large, St. Paul.
W. G. Coffin, for State of Kansas at large, Leavenworth.
Edward Wells, Quincy Branch.
G. V. Dietrich, Galesburg Branch.
H. O. Babcock, Evansville Branch.
C. P. Birge, Keokuk Branch.

The meeting was earnest and harmonious, and was closed by an eloquent speech by Mr. McSweeney, from Wooster, Ohio, who submitted the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby unanimously tendered to A. Dudgeon, President, R. D. VanWagenen, Vice President, J. R. Payson, Secretary, and J. H. A. Bartels, Assistant Secretary of this meeting, for the faithful and laborious manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices during our protracted and laborious sessions.

The sentiment of the meeting was unanimously in favor of discharging all the obligations of the Company honorably.

Meeting adjourned sine die. J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

Adjusting & Collecting Agency Of T. L. MILLER, 45 South Desplaines-st.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1872.

The following statements show the basis on which settlements are being offered by Insolvent Insurance Companies:

The Putnam, of Hartford, report to Auditor Jan., 1871		$770,742.97
They offer their creditors	$401,817.00	
The Merchants', of Hartford, report to Auditor, Jan., 1871		540,093.30
They offer their creditors	393,094.45	
The City Fire, of Hartford, report to Auditor, Jan., 1871		548,267.97
They offer their creditors	302,983.10	
The Norwich, of Norwich, report to Auditor, Jan., 1871		378,714.55
They offer their creditors	$178,387.77	
	$1,276,280.33	$2,237,681.42

Liabilities are based on their own estimates, showing losses to policy-holders of nearly $1,000,000 for these four companies. With the most liberal allowance for shrinkage and expense of settling, there is a loss to claimants and gain to managers of these four companies of more than $500,000. The same ratio of shrinkage in all the insolvent companies would lose to the creditors, $10,000,000, as compared with statements to Auditor, and an absolute loss of $5,000,000, with the most liberal allowance for shrinkage and expenses.

Either these companies offering these compromises could have paid as much, or more, now, as is offered as they now offer in full. A comparison of these statements now made with those made in January will show the discrepancy. If it is claimed that the year has been a losing one, they should determine the truthfulness or falsity of the statements put forth. From the 1st to the 15th of February, most of the assignees and receivers will be called on to report the condition of their trust, and will be able very generally to determine the liabilities of each of the companies in bankruptcy.

I propose to visit each Company in behalf of those who have and shall entrust their claims to me for adjustment and collection. I find many claims where proofs have been submitted to Adjusters here, that are not properly before the assignees and receivers in the East. These need attention, and in many cases personal attention is needed to correctly ascertain the abilities of the Companies to pay. I shall endeavor to go into a careful examination of all the facts bearing upon the claims under consideration, bearing my own expenses, and for these expenses and for services I shall make a charge of one per cent on the amount collected, and on those terms shall be glad to receive claims. T. L. MILLER.

New England M. M. INSURANCE COM'Y OF BOSTON.

A Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT on Adjusted Claims has been declared, and will be paid at the office of the undersigned.

Due notice of time of payment will be given. By order of the Receiver, GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

INSURANCE.

The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs. CHAS. A. LATON. Jan. 21, 1872.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS

We will pay the highest rates in cash for adjusted claims for losses in the Chicago fire, in the following companies:

INDEPENDENT, of Boston, Mass.
HIDE AND LEATHER, of Boston, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND, of Boston, Mass.
AMERICAN, of Providence, R. I.

NEAL, PHILLIPS & CO., 282 West Washington-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., 324 West Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly, JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Office, No. 39 West Madison-st., 2d floor, Chicago.

All persons having claims for loss or unearned premium against this Company, who have or are willing to accede to the terms of compromise proposed by the Company, are requested to immediately present their claims for payment to the undersigned. ROBERT B. DAY.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO.

By the authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, I hereby call upon all parties owing it, by loans, or otherwise, to make immediate payment of the same to me at the office of the Company, 384 West Monroe-st. T. C. HOAG, President. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872.

Lumbermen's Certificates WANTED FOR CASH. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 33 West Madison-st.

State and Garden City Policies will be bought this week only. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 33 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH. A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We will pay for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in Bankruptcy. H. M. KIDDER, F. M. BRUCE, 75 Randolph-st. Jan. 20, 1872.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,

On long time and favorable terms, very desirable improved property in different parts of the burnt district. Apply at the office of Ferd. T. W. Peck, Room No. 3, Bryan Block.

SNAPP.

His Speech in Congress on Civil Service Reform.

An Oration from "The Watch-Tower of Liberty."

Are Congressmen "So Green as to Surrender the Inestimable Privilege" of Controlling the Offices?

Mr. SNAPP. I ask the Clerk to read the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas on Dec. 18, 1871, a commission composed of seven men addressed a document called a "report" to the President of the United States, recommending in said document that the President of the United States adopt a set of rules, numbering 12, framed by these seven men called a "commission;" and whereas in said rules there is a recommendation that an "advisory board" be appointed by the President, and in addition thereto that "the President designate three persons in each Department of the public service to serve as a Board of Examiners" to permit men to enter the public service; Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That it is not expedient that such recommendations be adopted, and that such recommendations do not meet the approval of this House; nor do we believe that such rules meet the approval of the people of the United States.

Mr. SNAPP. Mr. Chairman, it seems that during the past year a body of men numbering seven have been sitting in conclave in the city of Washington, for the ostensible and avowed purpose of contriving, I will say of inventing, some schemes whereby the people of these United States may be cheated out of a great and important privilege, to wit, of having and exercising a voice in determining who shall fill the subordinate offices of the country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I propose to show and give my opinion that such a scheme is anti-republican and inimical to our form of free government.

In the first place, at the very starting-point, we must not lose sight of the one grand and established fact, the truth that the foundations of our government are that the people govern, that the people rule. This Government is not a monarchy nor a one-man power, but a government of the people. The people make the laws. The people make and unmake Presidents. In fact, the people are the source of all power, the fountain-head, the very beginning and end of our form of Government.

This being a fact established, a fact which cannot successfully be gainsaid or controverted, I take it that whatever or whoever undertakes to thwart that principle by in any manner robbing the people of these United States of their right to use their voice in whatever concerns them (the people) must be in violation of the great fundamental spirit of the Constitution, and of course is not right, and will not be endured; and sooner or later will be resisted.

Now Mr. Chairman, I shall proceed to show that I believe that this Commission, composed of twenty-eight men, drawing salaries in the aggregate, yearly, from eighty-four thousand to one hundred and forty thousand dollars, is despotic in a high and flagrant degree, and not in accordance with the wishes of the people, always remembering and never forgetting that the basis of our Government is that the people rule. There is one glorious fact which it will be well for us, their Representatives, to remember that Heaven, an all-wise Providence, has implanted in the breasts of the people a jealous watchfulness of their rights and of their privileges. And it will be well for rulers to be reminded that though they may, like the foolish ostrich, bury their heads in the sand, yet their bodies will remain exposed to the scrutiny of a jealous, and it may be a wrathful people. Why, the people we are talking about made this Government. In the very first line of that charter of our Government they begin by declaring, in tones louder and further-reaching than the loudest thunder, that—

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Now, sir, one valued and inestimable privilege which this great people claim, and have always claimed, and have never relinquished, and moreover it will be well for their servants to remember they never will surrender, is the right to say who shall fill the offices in these United States. And yet, in the face of this truth, this "Star Chamber" called a Commission propose that somebody else than the people shall fill these offices. And not only do they make such proposition, but they further insult this same people by proposing to make the tenure of these offices perpetual.

Why, even the President of these United States, the man occupying that exalted position, not only of President, but the great General-in-Chief,—has, at the end of four years, to come down from that exalted place and surrender at the feet of this same people his office, and then retreat into private life and become one of this same people. And yet, I say, in the face of this fact this "Star Chamber," this "Commission," gravely propose to charge the people recommending that these offices, in the first place, be taken away from the people, and then add insult to injury by making them perpetual. The following is the language which they use in their recommendation:

It seems to us, therefore, more desirable to afford this reasonable security of permanence in office.

And here we see thrust in our faces doctrine like this. Can we, will we as independent American Representatives, submit to such a proposition, that the offices in this country are to be perpetual? Never, never! I cannot believe that the people of this country are such very slaves yet, nor do I believe that the people are prepared to consent to let out their business to twenty-eight men, or a less number.

This Commission have the effrontery to boldly assume that the people are not capable of choosing their officers. The following is the language which they use:

It has often been suggested that the Postmasters should be elected. There seems to be two serious objections to this. The first is, that party divisions and organizations are so universal in this country that party spirit, rather than local convenience, would be very likely to decide such a contest, and that it would be difficult to tell who might rightfully vote upon the question.

Now, I will ask who made these few men rulers, and judges over the people, just as though the people could not tell who ought or who might vote in their town, city, or country? This is a return to the old dogma of tyrants, that the people are not capable of governing themselves; therefore, they must be governed. That fallacy was exploded by our fathers in the war of 1776, and reaffirmed in the war of the late rebellion. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, this Civil Service reform, as it is called, is the biggest scheme to bind the people of this country, hand and foot, since the day when the Parliament of Great Britain declared the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever. The people then did not endure it, and they are not such very slaves in this day as to endure it. I am amazed at the audacity of the proposition to take the control of these offices out of the hands of a free people. The people have had the appointment of these offices since the foundation of this Government through and by their representatives in Congress.

Now I want to show the dogmatism and arrogant effrontery of these men composing this Commission. I quote from their report in the following language:

In obedience to this system, the whole machinery of the Government is pulled to pieces every four years.

If this is not the language of arrogance, what is it? Why should not the machinery of the Government be pulled to pieces every four years? But this Commission think otherwise. They seem to think, yes, they not only think, but they have no hesitation in saying, that everything in this Government should be made perpetual. I have already shown you that this Commission boldly advocate perpetuity of the offices in this country.

It is a fundamental principle embodied in our glorious Constitution that the machinery of this Government may be "pulled" to pieces every four years, and this principle has been put in practice all through the history of this Government every time a new Administration came into power the whole machinery of this Government was pulled to pieces. Would we not have been in a pretty fix if this Commission had had the power in that day to thwart the voice of the people?

Now, Mr. Chairman, hear again what this Commission dare say. I quote their language:

The perversion of the service to personal and party ends, with the countless and perilous abuses which attend it, seems to many persons inseparable from a popular republican government.

Therefore, this Commission are going to change our form of government to a despotism, are they? "It seems to many." To whom, I would like to know? Does it seem to the people inseparable from a popular republican government to have the right and privilege of electing their own officers? Who before has ever complained or denounced this right of the people? This Commission is the first that ever dared flaunt such a monstrous proposition in the face of the people. Have the people ever offered to relinquish this boon? If so, when? When did the people, our masters, and the master of this Commission, make the base offer to surrender their manhood to these men composing this Commission? If the people ever did offer to unman themselves in this way, they ought to be slaves, having become fit subjects for slaves.

But the truth is, Mr. Chairman, the people have been guilty of no such foolish thing. And not only that, but when this same people become awake to this despotic proposition, they will reject it with scorn, and bury the proposition with its movers so deep that even the second resurrection will not reach it or them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, hear again what this Commission says. I quote their language. Hear it:

It is boldly urged that the offices belong to the successful party.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to whom do the offices belong if they do not belong to the successful party? What would be thought if Grant should dismiss his Cabinet and call Democrats to fill it? I think that the voice of indignation of this same people would rise like the voice of many waters, and Grant's place would be a little warm for comfort. And this Commission propose to take away the right to the officers from the successful party, really. If this is not one way of cheating the people out of a victory! What a splendid plan has been hatched up by this Commission to break up this grand, patriotic Republican party; that great and glorious party that rescued this Government from the grasp of traitors, whipped the Democratic rebels, and drove them to "die in the last ditch." And now this party are coolly and infamously told by this Commission that they as a party are not entitled to the offices of the country. I ask again, who made these seven men composing this Commission rulers and judges over the people?

Mr. Chairman, if this doctrine should obtain, if this Commission should be allowed, or I will say if this Commission should be suffered to fill these offices as they recommend, how long would it take, think you, for this hope and salvation of our country to dissolve into thin air? What a nice scheme this Commission has devised to pave the way for the Democratic party to ride on into the White House. As they could not get possession and control of this Government by force and arms, by powder and ball, they would at last succeed, by virtue of this Commission, to get possession by strategy.

As a representative of the people, I stand here to-day in this Chamber to raise my voice against the outrage upon the people's liberties. I stand to-day on the watch-tower of liberty to warn the people of their danger—to cry aloud and spare not. A proposition not one-half as infamous as this, made by the Parliament of Great Britain, drove our fathers through a seven years' war—their souls upon every battle-field using the freedom of the human race; and, through self-denial and baptized in blood, they bequeathed to us, their children, the great charter of liberty beginning with the immortal declaration that:

We, the people of the United States, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, this Commission were so well aware that the people were the source of all power, that the right belonged to them through their Representatives to fill these offices of the country, that they admit in the following language, which I quote:

It is true that the offices belong to the people, who are the source of the Government itself.

But—and but—and but—what? "Why we would just like to know, if you, the people, are so green as to surrender your right, this inestimable privilege to us, this Commission."

Now, sir, follows a lecture to this patriotic people. Hear their language, as follows—I quote:

There is, in our judgment, no justification for the present practice of appointment to the civil service.

Is not this a nice lecture to the people?

After admitting that the "offices belong to the people," "who are the source of this Government," they audaciously tell this same people in the same breath that they have no business to exercise the admitted right to fill these offices. O consistency! truly thou art a jewel. Why, Mr. Chairman, if this doctrine were carried to its legitimate results, it would lead to the divine right of Kings; and, if carried out in practice, would overthrow this republican Government of ours.

Mr. Chairman, again hear the language made use of by this Commission:

It is boldly asserted that the offices belong to the successful party; but it is an evil practice.

Now, Mr. Chairman, pray who do the offices belong to if they do not belong to the successful party? Does Grant call a set of Democrats to fill his Cabinet? No, sir; and why not? Because the offices do belong to the successful party. Who is the Secretary of State? Who is Secretary of the Treasury? Who is Secretary of War? Who is Secretary of the Navy? of the Interior? of the Post Office? And who is Attorney General? Democrats! No! But every one, and all, live Republicans. Why are these men who fill the offices Republicans—party men? Because the offices belong to the "successful" party. Who is the President of these United States? Why, another live Republican; and Grant to-day occupies the Presidential chair because the Republican party is the "successful" party, and because the offices belong to the successful party.

Who to-day fills the Speaker's chair in this House? Another live Republican; and that chair is filled by a Republican because the offices belong to the "successful" party. Who fill the Chairmanship of all the committees in this body? I say again, live Republicans. Even if the Speaker had been corrupt enough, would he have dared to appoint Democrats to very Chairmanship of every committee in this House? No, sir; and why not? Because the blast of indignation of the people would have swept over this land with fearful mutterings against the treachery. Who fill the subordinate offices in this House, Democrats or Republicans? They are held by live Republicans, and so held, not because this commission have examined them, and they are learned, but because these offices belong to the successful party. Who fills the chief seat on the Supreme Bench in this great Government? A party man, and Chief Justice Chase never would have been permitted to take his seat on that bench had he not been a party man; and we pause to inquire how he got there? Why, the great, good, and immortal Abraham Lincoln called and selected him for that place, because the offices belong to the successful party; and Chief Justice Chase owes his position on the Supreme bench, among his other qualifications, because he was a Republican, and because the offices belong to the successful party.

Mr. Chairman, if the test for office is the amount of learning a man may have, where would Abraham Lincoln stood in 1860, and again in 1864—a man who hardly ever saw the inside of a common school house, let alone a college? Why, if this commission had full swing in 1864, they would have chosen McClellan for President (and what a calamity would have befallen us), because he would have outranked Lincoln in the learning of the schools.

Mr. Chairman, a short time since the Republican Committee met in the city of Washington, and issued a call for a convention to meet in Philadelphia, in June next, for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President of these United States. According to this call there are to be in that convention six hundred and thirty-four members. Now, what a splendid thing it would be to dispense with this meeting and the expense attending it and just let this Commission select the President and Vice President, and dispense with the convention and with the Presidential election. In the language of this Commission, to allow the people to elect their President "would be an evil practice." I tell you, sir, I believe, I firmly believe, that this Civil Service reform—I will call it a Civil Service humbug—is a scheme devised to break up the Republican party. I believe it is a trap set by Democrats to catch, capture the Republican party; and for Heaven's sake do not let us put our foot into the trap with our eyes wide open. I ask Republicans in this Congress if they are ready to endorse the anti-Republican doctrine put forth by this Commission?

Mr. Chairman, the Democratic party are sagacious and it will not be denied that this party is anxious to get control of this Government; and they are straining every nerve to that end. They have tens of thousands of Argus eyes watching the Republican party, and just let the Republicans in this Congress indorse this report of this Commission, and they will go before the people with the following resolution as a plank in their platform:

Resolved, That it is a cardinal doctrine of the great Democratic party that all offices in this Government ought to be elective.

Mr. Chairman, which proposition do you imagine would win in the great coming Presidential contest, that the people elect the officers throughout the country, or that these offices be filled by a few men called a Commission? Mr. Chairman, who can contemplate for a moment the breaking up of a Republican party, the loyal party of the country, without a shudder? Just imagine for one moment the Democratic party, that party that plunged the country into such a terrible war, in the possession and supreme control of this Government! How long would it be before we would have another rebellion, if we could judge of the future by the past?

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe that the Republican party should govern this country for the next two hundred years at least. I can safely say that we have a right to judge of the future by the past; and this being so, what an awful time we should have if the Democratic party should get control of the Government. I would admonish the Republican party that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and do not let us sleep and let the enemy steal away the victory. Every battle-field all over this broad domain admonishes the Republican party to take no false step.

If we listen to such admonition, then victory will be perched on the standard in the coming campaign in November, and Grant and liberty will be emblazoned on our glorious banner from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all over the broad land, and the country will be crowned with peace.

[The foregoing speech, during its delivery, was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause.]

AGRICULTURE.

Information from the Government Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1872.

The following information is extracted from the January number of the monthly report of this Department, now in press:

A convention of delegates, representing the interests of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture, and agricultural colleges of the United States, will meet at the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 15th of February next, to confer upon subjects of mutual interest, and to take such action as shall be deemed expedient for the promotion of agricultural education, and to secure a more intimate connection between the Department and the several institutions mentioned. The meeting will take place in one of the rooms of the Department Building, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The call for this convention was issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture after a full interchange of views with officers of agricultural colleges, and with other prominent agriculturists.

The Department is now receiving, principally for distribution to the South, in liberal portions, for experimental purposes, improved varieties of field and sugar corn, field and garden peas and beans, Italian ryegrass, *Bromus Schraderi* and lucerne; wangel-wurzel and sugar beet, cabbage and onion seeds. It will also receive, during this month, fresh seeds of the ramie and jute plants, the latter of which cannot be grown successfully north of Tennessee. Oats and barley of approved varieties have been ordered from Scotland and Germany, and will be distributed in ample time for spring sowing. A choice variety of white spring wheat, grown in Oregon from seed imported from Australia, has just been distributed to the Northwestern States and Territories.

The Department has also just distributed a quantity of Cooley's early white field corn to a selected list of farmers in the different States, who will make a trial of it in their respective localities, and report the results of their experiments at the close of the year. This corn is a new variety, originated by Mr. C. C. Cooley, of Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, and introduced to the public in the fall of 1870. It is said to be remarkable for its early maturity. Mr. Cooley states that he planted it last season on the 3d of May, and it was ripe and ground in meal the 9th of August, the time of its growth having been fourteen weeks. A farmer in Wisconsin is reported to have raised a crop and had it ground into meal in thirteen weeks from the day of planting. Another, in Minnesota, raised fifty bushels from one pint and a half of seed. Mr. Cooley claims that this corn is equal in productiveness to any variety in cultivation.

As there is much inquiry in the Southern States for seed of the Japan clover, it is deemed proper to republish, from the Annual Report for 1869, the following opinion by the Superintendent of the garden and grounds of the Department. "*Lespedeza striata* (Japan bush-clover) is a leguminous plant that has lately attracted some attention in the Southern States as a forage plant. It is poorly adapted to any such use, and not by any means worthy of recognition by the cultivator. It is a low, hard wooded annual, spreading freely on sandy and poor soils, with very small and scanty foliage."

Dr. Ryland T. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed Chemist of the Department, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

The Chairman of the Centennial Committee in Philadelphia has addressed the following letter to the Governors of the various States and Territories:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1871.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876," together with copies of a report of the Centennial Committee of Councils of Philadelphia, and an ordinance of the city approved by the Mayor Oct. 20, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the first meeting and organization of the United States Centennial Commission, and to make an appropriation therefor."

In this connection I take the liberty of stating that the Local Committee of the city have taken such preliminary steps as seemed advisable for placing in as forward a condition as possible, the arrangements for this great event, with a view of submitting the result of their labors to the United States Commissioners when they assemble, should they desire the same, as to them the act of Congress assigns the duty "to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition."

By the terms of the act of Congress you will observe the commission must be appointed within one year from the passage of the act, as the act was approved March 3, 1871. I take the liberty of reminding you that unless the appointment from your Territory or State shall be made before March 3, 1872, the period within which it would be competent to make the same will have expired. As you will also observe by the ordinance, of the city, the commission has been requested to meet at Philadelphia the 4th day of March, 1872, and it is desirable that your nomination should be made in time to enable your representative to be present at this meeting. Respectfully yours,

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER,
Chairman Centennial Committee.

—Elisha Mattesen, of Norwich, Conn., has patented a new apparatus for the propulsion of boats by steam, in which two paddles on each side are given an oar-like motion, at much less cost of fuel and less jar to the boat.

ST. LOUIS.

The Danger to the Harbor—River vs. Railroads.

Another Pacific Railroad Proposed—The Snow-Blockade on the Union Pacific.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.

THE DANGER TO THE HARBOR.

In a former letter I alluded to the disaster now threatening the steamboat landing at this point. The point known as Bissell's Point, which has always tended to deflect the current, has been greatly aided in its influence by the excessively low water, which has suffered a heavy field of ice, over 2,500 acres in extent, to ground upon a bar opposite the upper end of the city. By these combined causes, the current of the river has been thrown to the east side, and a new channel is cutting out, which threatens to take in its way a large section of bottom-land just below Brooklyn, and to carry away a portion of Bloody Island. Below an artificial promontory known as Long Dyke, extending 1,400 feet into the river from the Brooklyn landing, the current swings around almost at right angles with its former course, and is cutting away the lands of the Wiggins Ferry Company, with a deep, curving indenture toward the east. For three-quarters of a mile, the current hugs the shore, which is continually wearing away. At one point, the river has cut away to within 50 or 60 feet of the Chicago & Alton Railroad track. The current does not leave the East St. Louis shore, except in case of resistance by local obstructions, until it reaches a coal-dyke opposite the foot of Chouteau avenue, where it resumes its old course. The result of this is, that all that portion of St. Louis lying between the Elevator and the New Water Works is now without a practicable landing; in fact, steamboats cannot approach nearer than 200 yards of the shore. In front of the Elevator, there is now only 3 feet of water, where, a fortnight ago, there was at least 30 feet. The newspapers and their correspondents are constantly sounding the alarm, and urging immediate action to avert the threatened destruction of the harbor; but nothing is being done, and how and where the matter will end, there is no telling at present.

THE RIVER VS. RAILROADS.

To St. Louis, the Mississippi River is the great artery of commerce. It is what has built her up, and from it she draws three-fourths of the sustenance of her business. The journals are in the habit of dwelling upon its importance as greater than that of all the railroad lines that could possibly be centered here, and frequently indulge in comparison between it and railroads in the matter of capacity and cost, always to the disparagement of the latter. But, for the past several months, the river has demonstrated its own unreliability, in a manner at once marked and disastrous to the navigation-interests. During the entire summer and fall, and up to the present moment, the water has been lower than has been known for many years. Navigation has only been possible to the smallest boats, and they have literally had to crawl over the shallow stream, and been delayed from days to weeks by being stuck hard and fast upon bars. The consequent feeble current and shallow reaches have facilitated the formation of ice, which has added its obstruction to the other difficulties; and, altogether, the season just passed has been most detrimental to river-interests generally. But, as soon as a rise shall relieve this embarrassment, the now rather depressed river-editors will recommence their glorification of the great natural advantages of this stream; and, from their columns, you would never imagine that, in its best estate, it is dangerous to navigation in a thousand ways, and that, upon it and its tributaries, more lives and property are annually destroyed in one year than all the railroads of the whole world in any ten years. But, that such is the fact, the records of their own columns devoted to river-interests demonstrate beyond contradiction.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke Alexis, who is expected back here by the 26th, will leave here by river for his Southern trip—if the stage of water will permit—on the Great Republic, the largest and finest boat on the Western rivers. If the water continues as low as at present, however, he will probably be compelled to proceed to Cairo by rail, and take the steamer from that point. Cairo has been, in effect, the head of navigation for a long time past. As the Western river steamers differ as widely from the steamers of the Northern and Eastern rivers and lakes, and the Great Republic is the finest and largest of these, I will, in a future letter, give your readers a description of her.

ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

And now San Francisco, dissatisfied with, among other things, the Pacific Railroad's establishing its terminus at Oakland, instead of in the city, and demanding large concessions and grants as a condition of running its line quite into the corporate limits, is endeavoring to enlist St. Louis in the scheme of another road, to run on or near the thirty-fifth parallel, between these two cities. The Atlantic and Pacific, as you are aware, is now running from this city in a southwesterly direction 400 miles, or thereabout, into the Indian Territory. This road, it was supposed, was ultimately intended to reach the Pacific at some point south of San Francisco, probably San Diego, but now it is proposed, if the two terminal cities can decide upon united action in the matter, and can obtain sufficient aid along the line, to build it direct to San Francisco. A letter from the Mayor of San Francisco to the Mayor of St. Louis was recently published, in which were set forth the advantages to be derived by both cities from the road, and the amounts which, in the writer's opinion, should be contributed to the enterprise by the Territories of Nevada and New Mexico, and the State of Texas. The San Francisco Mayor's financial plan is as follows:

That the two cities endorse and guarantee, in proportion to their population, $10,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, upon such conditions as may be just and proper, as to expenditure of proceeds of such guarantee bonds; the mortgage securing said bonds to be fixed at $40,000 per mile of road, shall cover road built and to be built, and all lands granted by the United States Government to the Company over its entire length, from Venita, its present terminus, to San Francisco. The counties in California along the line of the road should also be asked to guarantee and endorse $1,000,000 of these bonds. The Territory of Arizona should be asked to guarantee at least $5,000,000. So also should the Territory of New Mexico be asked to guarantee $5,000,000. The State of Texas should be asked to guarantee at least $2,000,000, and the new Territory to be created out of the Indian Territory, when created, should also guarantee $5,000,000, more. That all these guarantees can be procured, I feel assured, and that the road can pay the yearly interest of $5,000,000 a year, upon its debt cost, out of its net earnings, cannot, I think, be doubted, as that amount is less than its present gross revenue from its roads in Missouri alone. If, to its earnings, we add revenue from land sales, there can be no doubt whatever. While it is evident to you and myself that the road alone has this ability, yet it is hard to convince the world that such is the fact, and therefore the necessity arises of bringing to the aid of the road the strength and credit of the cities, counties, and territories benefited by the construction of the road.

With the guarantees upon a portion of the first mortgage bonds of the Company, amounting to some $27,000,000,—or about $15,000 per mile of road,—commencing with the credit of the two cities, it is more than probable that the balance of the first mortgage bonds can be sold with ease, as by the time the guaranteed bonds are exhausted, the Company's credit would stand without further aid.

THE LATE SNOW-BLOCKADE ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Now, the construction of this road is all very well, if those most directly interested feel disposed to invest their means therein. But it seems to me hardly just to urge its claims by any misrepresentation of affairs on the Union Pacific. The late snow-blockade, however, has proved too tempting a handle for some of the friends of the new proposed road to abstain from clutching in an effort to prove that the Union Pacific route is practically inoperative in winter. It reminds one of the Hibernian gentleman whom an elephant threw across the menagerie enclosure for indulging in familiarities with its trunk, and who, being picked up in a dusty and demoralized condition, explained that he could not help pulling a nose that afforded a grasp for both hands. It is to be regretted that the Union Pacific did not protect its road with the snow-sheds which have proved so valuable on the Central Pacific. The testimony of the passengers shows that they suffered no detention of consequence on the western half of the route, owing to the protection of the snow-sheds. They also testify that, on the level plains, the road was unimpeded, and that it was only among the mountains that the drifts opposed their progress. By another winter it is to be hoped the Union Pacific will protect this portion of its road in like manner as the Central Pacific has protected its, and so remove this tempting handle from the reach of interested opponents. The passengers all concur in stating that food was plenty, and that the delay was the only inconvenience, yet here we are told that they were half-starved and half-frozen. Since going so far, it might be just as well to report them quite starved and quite frozen.

AMUSEMENTS.

For the past week Nilsson has been delighting the audiences at De Bar's Opera House with her exquisite vocalization.

The Wyndham Troupe have been performing here for a fortnight past, yet I notice a party of the same name has been performing in your city. Are there two Wyndhams in the field?

The Fifth Street Opera House—a neat, cozy, and centrally-located little theatre—is being fitted up for permanent occupation by the McKee Rankin Comedy Company, who open on next Monday night in "Play." This house, with the exception of a few weeks' occupancy by Arlington's Minstrels, just after your great fire, has stood empty for two or three years. It has always seemed to me to offer a good location for some light, popular style of entertainment, and it is to be hoped the new lessee will prove successful in his enterprise.

WEATHER.

The weather here is dismal, damp, and altogether depressing.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To-night Wendell Phillips delivers his lecture on the "Lost Arts," and to-morrow gives his peculiar views on "The Political Situation."

E. M. D.

IOWA AND GRANT.

The Late Senatorial Election.

DES MOINES, Jan. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 15th there appeared a letter from Des Moines, in report of the recent Senatorial contest, and in *resumé* of its political bearings and partisan significance. The writer says, in unpalavering terms, that the election of Mr. Allison is to be considered of anti-Grant significance, and that he found among Iowa Republicans deep-seated and wide-spread hostility to the renomination of the President. It is due to all, especially to the general reader who needs to gather reliable information, that these misstatements, in so far as they *are* misstatements, should be corrected.

First—The election of Mr. Allison is of no particular Presidential significance. The gentleman is not an anti-Grant man, as the anti-Grant phrase goes, and never has been. Neither is he now, nor has he been, a man friendly to Grant for the sake of Grant's offices, influence, or favor. In Congress, he was the friend of Grant in the field; in private life, he has retained the friendship without sycophancy. On the stump, in the last campaign, he endorsed the Administration in the main, saying it had made mistakes, of course, but that it had also done much deserving of commendation and praise. And, at present, it is safe to say that Mr. Allison, while not of those who think Grant the only man who should be nominated, or who could be elected, believes, with the large majority of Iowa Republicans, that he is deserving of renomination, and that he can be reelected, and will be.

Second—The Grant sentiment in Iowa is so nearly the common Republican sentiment that there is really nothing like an anti-Grant body. There is opposition to him, it is true; but it is here and there, not organized, without head, body, or shape. At the last Republican State Convention, held in June, a resolution endorsing the Administration and nominating Grant was adopted enthusiastically, and almost unanimously. To-day, nine in every ten Republicans of this State are cordial supporters of the President; and, if the sentiment is not meantime changed, the State will send a solid delegation to the National Convention to vote for his renomination. Some things in his Presidential career they don't like; many more things they do.

The impression that Allison was the Anti-Grant candidate and Harlan the pro-Grant man, was manufactured by Harlan. To bolster his failing fortunes, and cover up his own general weakness, he sought, in starting out to secure renomination, to enter the field as the Grant candidate, and ride in on the Grant mare. In creating himself such a candidate, he pointed to his brigade of office-holders as proof. The Republicans out of office, themselves in large majority for Grant, did not choose to accept him at his own appraisement and labelling, and could not bring themselves to see that a candidate for Senator being for Grant made him any more or less worthy. So they united on a man who made no pretence, and elected him,—retiring Mr. Harlan for a better man, independent of the Grant question.

It is not believed in this State that Mr. Harlan had any grounds whatever for setting himself up as the candidate of the Administration. The President is too well thought of here for it to be thought possible that he ever had any desire to link his fortunes with a man never too strong, and who has been for several years none too fragrant in the record of personal and political virtue. But, if he ever did imagine that Mr. Harlan carried Iowa about with him, and if he ever thought that to believe what Harlan said was to know what Iowa would do, the result of the Senatorial contest must have been to him at once surprising, and decidedly unpleasant. For that must have shown him that Harlan is by no means an institution of Iowa; and that a man with no men in office, and no offices wherewith to recruit the ranks of his retainers, is, in Iowa at least, considered a good match for a poorer man who has been 18 years in the United States Senate, and has, in every county and in every township of the State, one or more compensated friends and servile followers.

To sum up in short, the Senatorial fight in Iowa was not a fight between Grant's friends and foes; neither is the result to be accounted either a Grant victory or an anti-Grant victory. The matter of Grant had little to do with it, and this because there is, and has been, among Iowa Republicans no defined division on this matter. It was simply the retirement of a man from the Senate, who needed to be retired, for his own and the State's good, and the substitution in his place of a man in all essential respects better, and in no minor respect poorer. This is the true record of the good fight and the better result.

QUILL.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The "Calendar for 1871-2."

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The University Calendar for 1871-2 is just prepared for publication. It is, in reality, the same as the publication heretofore known as the *University Catalogue*, with the exception that it contains several more important items in regard to University affairs, and that they are arranged in much better order.

In fact, the *Calendar* is itself a work of the new era upon which the University has but so recently entered; and, to one who reads the additional requirements which are announced therein, it is evident that, should present prosperity be continued, within a few years the University of Michigan will be, in every sense of the word, a University, and will leave the High Schools of the State to perform the work which has heretofore been accomplished by the University. Such is the aim of those who are now engaged in the administration of its affairs.

In the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, there are six regular and full courses, of four years each, and two shorter special courses. The regular courses are as follows: The Classical, Scientific, Latin and Scientific, Greek and Scientific, Civil Engineering, and Mining Engineering. The special courses are the course in Analytical Chemistry, and the course in Pharmacy. Students may pursue selected studies, provided they pass examination to the Freshman Class in any of the courses above mentioned.

A Committee from the Faculty will visit each year those High Schools in the State of Michigan whose School Board shall make such request, and will report the condition of said schools to the Faculty. If the Faculty are convinced that the courses in those schools embrace all the studies required for admission to the University, and are taught by competent instructors, then the graduates of those schools, upon the presentation of their diplomas, will be admitted to the Freshman class without examination.

The gradual increase in the number of students in the Literary Department for the last four years may be seen from the following:

1868	413	1871	483
1869	440	1872	50[illegible]
1870	477		

The total number of students in all the Departments of the University this year is 1,207, making the total membership of the University, for this year, 161 more than that of Harvard University, and 398 more than that of Yale.

No name is counted more than once. This number includes representatives of twenty-eight States and Territories, Canada, New Brunswick, and the Sandwich Islands.

During the past year, valuable additions have been made to the University Library, by the presentation, on the part of Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit, of the library belonging to the late Professor Rau, the distinguished Professor of Political Economy in the University of Heidelberg, Germany. The library contains about 4,000 volumes, and from 3,000 to 3,000 pamphlets. Several of the leading Universities of this country were anxious to obtain this library, and it was announced in the newspapers that Yale College had done so; which was afterwards proved to be untrue.

The only charges made by the University are: To residents in Michigan, an admission fee of $10; to those who come from other States or countries, an admission fee of $25; and to every student, an annual payment of $10.

The estimates for the last eight years show that the student of the Academic Department, on the average, spends $362; students in the Professional Departments spend, during their term of six months, from $150 to $200. The government of the University is administered by a Board of Regents, who are elected by the people of the State, and hold office for a term of eight years.

W. T. U.

Can Money Orders be Garnisheed?

From the Bolivar (Mo.) Free Press.

A legal case, somewhat novel in its character, occurred here on Saturday last. Postmaster Bushnell had received notification the evening previous to pay the sum of $150 to a citizen residing in the county on presentation by him of money orders to that amount. An attorney of an inquiring turn of mind happened to see the money order registry lying open on the Postmaster's desk, and furthermore happened to observe that the individual in whose favor the money order was drawn was indebted to a client of his. Sagacious attorney immediately bethought himself how he might turn this information to account. Accordingly next morning he had a notice of garnishment served on the Postmaster, enjoining him from paying the aforesaid $150 to the person for whom it was intended. The Deputy Sheriff had scarcely finished reading the notice to the Postmaster, when the person to whose order the money had been sent, appeared on the scene, and presenting his orders, asked for his money. The Postmaster was obliged to confess that it was out of his power to comply, and recited the circumstances under which it was withheld. The disappointed payee sought legal advice. Attorney number two, after hearing the case, ransacked the Post Office Department's regulations touching money orders, and though he discovered sufficient grounds for demanding that the money be paid to his client. The Postmaster, however, thought best to await instructions from Washington on the subject, before forking over. As the matter now stands, the money is tied up in the hands of the Postmaster, until the next meeting of the Circuit Court in April, unless the Post Office Department dissolves the injunction sooner.

Not so Poor as He Appeared to Be.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A very Noah's ark of a vagrant was committed to the Pittsfield Jail on Saturday. Last spring he was arrested for vagrancy, and paid his fine and lawyer's fees and was clear, but for this second offence he was sentenced for six months to the House of Correction. After paying his lawyer promptly, he was taken to the jail and searched. He was not a stout man to look upon, but he wore on his person seven shirts, five pairs of pants, two vests, and two coats. Every pocket of every garment that would hold anything was filled with all conceivable kinds of trash, little less than a bushel in all, consisting in part of paper, twine, thread, needles, pieces of cloth, handkerchiefs, mittens, gloves, a dozen half-munched apples, scraps of bread and cheese, lumps of soap, beeswax, scissors, rusty nails, old junk, etc. Besides this trash, there was found between ninety and one hundred dollars in cash, and a four-year check for eighteen dollars.

THE LAW COURTS.

Removal of the Superior Court to the City Hall.

Real Estate—Mechanic's Lien—Trespass—Insurance—Attachment Suit.

Superior Court.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

On Saturday this Court was removed from the High School building to the City Hall. The Clerk's office and law Court rooms are situated on the second floor in the extreme eastern portion of the building, and are reached through the eastern entrance from Adams street. The chancery branch of the Court will hold its sessions in the Law Institute room, which is reached from the central entrance on Adams street.

REAL ESTATE.

A petition was filed by Elizabeth T. Dwight against Walter T. Dwight, and another for the partition of Lot 8, C. W. Cooke's subdivision of Lots 9, 12, 15, and 18, in S. S. Hayes' subdivision of Block 1, Wright's addition, being part of the southwest ¼ of Section 8, Township 39, north, Range 14.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was confessed by John H. Kline in favor of J. H. McVicker for $413.31.

Circuit Court.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Abner Kirby, and another against Jacob Schlaud, and another, for a mechanic's lien on the 25 feet south of and adjoining the north 25 feet of the east 100 feet of Block 20, Brand's addition.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Thomas Harrison against Joseph Becker and Jacob Otis, in which damages were laid at $5,000, to recover for an alleged forcible eviction from the premises No. 232 Blue Island avenue, occupied by plaintiff as a photograph gallery.

INSURANCE.

A bill was filed by Julia Heath against the Commercial Insurance Company for an injunction to restrain the collection of a note for $1,000, and for leave to offset the amount against a certain policy of insurance in favor of complainant, payment of which has been refused by defendant.

ATTACHMENT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Albert A. West against Samuel T. Morgan to recover $1,700 alleged to have been collected by defendant for plaintiff. An attachment was sued out on the ground of non-residence.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

William M. Laughlin was appointed administrator of the estate of Andrew Nelson, on bond of $14,000.

—Margaret Ganierre was appointed administratrix of the estate of George Ganierre, on bond of $10,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

William M. Laughlin was appointed guardian of Andrew Nelson and others, on bond of $14,000.

—Margaret Ganierre was appointed guardian of Louisa Ganierre and others, on bond of $8,000.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Provisions of the Amended Bill to be Presented Before the State Legislature, for the Establishment and Suport of Free Libraries in Cities.

The following is the full text of the bill for the establishment and maintenance of Free Libraries in cities, as amended by the Committee of Twenty-Two, and approved by the meeting at the City Hall on Saturday evening:

A BILL for an Act authorizing Cities to Establish and Maintain Free Public Libraries and Reading Rooms.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, the City Council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property of the city for such purpose, to be known as the "Library fund."

SEC. 2. When any City Council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, under this act, the Mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the Common Council, proceed to appoint a Board of nine Directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office, and not more than one member of the City Council shall be at any one time a member of said Board.

SEC. 3. Said Directors shall hold office from their appointment, and one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years from the 1st of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter the Mayor shall, before the 1st of July of each year, appoint as before three Directors, to take the place of the retiring Directors, who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the Board of Directors occasioned by removals, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the City Council, and be filled in like manner as original appointments; and no Director shall receive compensation as such.

SEC. 5. Said Directors shall, immediately after their appointment, meet and organize, by the election of one of their number President, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance, and for the government of the library and reading-room, as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose, provided that all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the Treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the Library Board. Said Board shall have power to occupy, lease, or erect an appropriate building for the use of said library, but no such building shall be erected, or any lot purchased, or expending from the library fund in any one year in building more than half the income of such year; shall have power to appoint a suitable Librarian and necessary assistants, and shall in general carry out the spirit and intent of this act in establishing and maintaining the best public library and reading-room with the means at their disposal; provided, however, that no purchase or lease of land, buildings, or rooms, and no order or contract for the erection or construction of buildings shall take effect without the previous approval of the Mayor and Common Council of the city.

SEC. 6. Every library and reading-room, established under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the Library Board may adopt in order to render the use of said library and reading-room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and may exclude and cut off from the use of said library and reading-room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Directors shall make an annual report to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchases, gifts, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books; with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

SEC. 8. In cities exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, the tax authorized to be levied by this act shall not exceed the sum of one-fifth of one mill annually, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city.

SEC. 9. The Common Council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library or the grounds or other property thereof.

SEC. 10. Any person desiring to make donations of money or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated in the Board of Directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such Board when accepted, according to the terms of the deed of gift, devise, or bequest of such property; and as to such property the said Board shall be held and considered to be special Trustees.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Reports on Petitions—Hyde Park Opposed to Annexation to Chicago—Liquor Licenses Rescinded—Communications.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. President C. M. Cady being sick and absent, W. E. Hale, Esq., was elected Chairman *pro tem*.

REPORTS ON PETITIONS.

It was recommended that a special assessment be levied for a sidewalk on Madison avenue, from Fifty-first street to Grove street.

Also that warrant for $2,072.96, to Chas. Creighton, be cancelled, and two others issued to him, one for $382.63 and one for $1,690.13.

The various petitions for policemen in the Third District were settled by retaining J. B. Maynard in his office.

BILLS AUDITED.

Bills to the amount of $8,438.91 were audited and ordered to be paid.

SENATE BILL NO. 253.

A printed copy, as it passed the Senate, of bill No. 253, was read for information, whereupon the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, that the passage of Senate bill No. 253 by the Legislature of this State may work irreparable injury to the interests of the citizens and property-holders of said town, and that this Board believe that they express the unanimous opinion of said citizens, when they declare themselves opposed to the passage of any law looking to the annexation of any of the territory of the town of Hyde Park to the city of Chicago, without first submitting such action to a popular vote of the town, or by a majority vote of the property-owners of the territory proposed to be annexed.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of E. G. Clark and W. E. Hale, Trustees, and K. S. Thompson, Clerk of this Board, be appointed and instructed to confer with our immediate representatives, the Hon. James P. Root, and urge upon him the importance of the defeat of this class of legislation mentioned in the above resolution.

TEMPERANCE LAW.

The licenses granted to Lorenzo Schmidt, John Lucio, and John Hughes, at the last meeting, were rescinded, in order that when granted they may conform to the new law which takes effect July 1. No licenses have been issued this year, and any that may be issued are to expire July 1.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Geo. W. Binford, Captain of Police, reported numerous complaints by prominent citizens of the management of the Transit Railroad, leading to the Stock Yards, by which several avenues are obstructed for long intervals by resting trains, and long lines of blockaded wagon and carriages are formed.

Referred to the Committee on Public Grounds.

George A. Meech, attorney for Richard Wallace, presented his claim for injuries done his wife, on July 16, 1871, through a defect in the sidewalk, on the east side of State street, south of Fifty-first street.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 3.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish Literary Association met yesterday afternoon at the office of Justice Scully, No. 9 South Canal street. J. J. Fitzgibbon presided. The Committee appointed to confer with the principal hotel-keepers, reported that they could make no arrangements owing to the lack of proper accommodation. They recommended that some large hall be secured for the ball and banquet of March 18. On motion, the former Committee of three was continued, and Messrs. John O'Neill and J. J. Fitzgibbon added thereto. Several suggestions were offered as to the management of the proposed celebration. A Committee on Procuring a Hall for the meetings of the association was appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

A Narrow Escape.

Ellen Williams, who is employed as cook on the schooner Catchpole, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon. She got on the ice in the river for the purpose of washing over to the bark Pensaukee, lying about fifty yards from the Custom House. When in the centre of the stream, the ice gave way, and she went into the water. A man named Timothy Larney saw her, and procured a plank, which he threw on the ice. She caught hold of the board, and was pulled out by Larney, who carried her to the schooner. She was not injured but badly chilled, and may have a severe cold for some time to come.

Personal.

We are reliably informed that shortly after the return of Mr. Hesing from Europe, he met Mr. Val. Turner, who proposed the calling of a meeting of North Side citizens.

—Mr. Hesing had been absent in Europe ten months, and it was upon his return that, encountering Val. Turner, the latter suggested a meeting of the citizens of the North Division, etc.

—On the occasion of that celebrated meeting between Mr. Hesing and Val. Turner (shortly after the return of the former from Europe), the reader is distinctly given to understand that it was Mr. Turner, and not Mr. Hesing, who suggested the meeting of North Side citizens, etc.

Miscellaneous.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 121 Clayton street, on the body of Michael McInerny, who died from the effects of injuries received at the planing mill on the corner of Twenty-second and Throop streets. His death was accidental.

—A daughter of Herman Pickley, of No. 43 Price place, aged 6 months, died very suddenly on Saturday night. The mother was nursing it, and laid it on the bed to go to the door to let her husband in. When she returned to the bed the child was dead. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death from convulsions.

—The condition of W. W. Wert, who was struck on the head with a revolver, in the gambling saloon No. 73 West Madison street, on Friday night, has not improved, and a change, which will result in unconsciousness and a speedy death, is hourly looked for. Every one who was in the saloon at the time Wert was assaulted has been seen by him, but he was unable to identify either of them as the man who hit him.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The New York Custom House Investigation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Custom House, New York; General Order Warehouse,"—What does it mean? The testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee in New York is interesting reading for us. Why? For this reason: we are importers of goods from England and the Continent. Our goods come in five bushel sacks. We pay a larger sum to get a sack through the Custom-House in New York, in fees and "General Order Warehouse" expenses than the steamers charge for freight from London Docks to New York. This is in addition to the Government duties.

J. P. FOGG & SON,

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

Naming and Numbering Blocks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will THE TRIBUNE please "come down" on the old nuisance, which is now in danger of being perpetuated, of naming and numbering buildings and blocks for business purposes. The city officers have furnished, or ought to furnish, clear and concise systems of numbering streets, doors, and stairways, which should always be used in connection with the numbers of the rooms or offices. Instead of a plain street direction, we were, in old times, directed to one hundred and fifty blocks bearing the name of the enterprising builder, who sought to obtain a cheap immortality at the expense of the convenience of every person in the city. I have no objection to their sealing their names in bold letters on stone and masonry; but it is an imposition to force them into everybody's mouth. Let us have no more "Morrison's Blocks" to confound, "Old Exchanges" to grow obsolete, or "Central Union Blocks" with no numbers in them on street or entrance, except those chosen by their enterprising proprietors.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

Questions by a Working Man.

TO H. G.

1. Is not *labor* an article in the market, the *price* of which is governed by *supply* and *demand*?

2. Would it not be in accordance with protective policy to put a tariff-tax upon all laborers coming into the country, so that American labor would not be brought into competition with foreign?

3. Are not the laborer and farmer of the West now competing with the pauper-labor of China, England, France, and Russia?

4. Is not the price of grain governed by the Liverpool market?

5. Is not the laborer of America becoming poorer and weaker every year, whilst capital is becoming stronger and more oppressive?

6. Is there anything that saves our farmers and laborers from pauperism but our vast scope of new rich lands?

7. Is not that system which favors the accumulation of large fortunes in the hands of a few, whilst the worker lives in poverty, an evidence of barbarous and unjust laws?

W. M. S.

CERRO GORDO, Ill., Jan. 13.

A Man who Wants to Skate on Sunday.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Being informed that there was a good sheet of ice at Lincoln Park, and, from being closely confined to business during the week, unable to have any skating this winter, I put my skates in my pocket, and went to Lincoln Park Sunday afternoon, but was rather surprised to find that skating was not allowed there on Sundays.

I think it a very harsh regulation, and one that punishes that part of the community who have to work the longest hours during the week, and look to Sunday for an opportunity for out-door exercise. Amusement on Sunday is much more restricted in the Old Country than here, where theatrical and Turner Hall performances are allowed by law; but I could always go skating in the public parks there on Sunday. It is such a straightlaced rule, and so little in keeping with the times, that I think it only requires public attention to be drawn to it to have it rescinded.

If you will please to do so through your columns, you will be conferring a great favor on a great many young men, as well as an

OLD COUNTRYMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

The Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As a reader of your valuable paper, and a sufferer by the late conflagration (insured in the above Company), daily have I watched for some information of interest, and some gleam of hope, that I might receive some evidence of the Company's promise of its ability to make a dividend. Why is it that every other Chicago Company has been pretty well shown up, and *Mum* has been the word in regard to this Company? Is it because the majority of the officers and stockholders are largely insured in their own company? or is it because the entire receipts of premiums have from year to year been absorbed in dividends? If my memory serves me, the Company was composed of some of our wealthy and first citizens; the officers were influential men; and why should we not have some knowledge of their doings in this hour of want?

It is not very singular that no statement of any kind has, as yet, appeared of the basis on which it took insurance from parties, when receiving their premiums. If any, what has become of it? A few words from you may induce the Company to *show its hand*, for the benefit (if any) of the list of sufferers, not officers or stockholders in this Company.

B.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

Why Congressman Snapp Opposes Civil Service Reform.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Telegraph reports to your paper, of Thursday, announce the fact that Congressman Snapp, successor of Burton C. Cook from the Sixth Illinois District, had attacked the Civil Service reform measure, and "these seven men called a Commission," as a "*cunning device* of the Democrats to obtain a share of the offices." Also, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the President for appointment George M. Radcliff to be Assessor of the Sixth District of Illinois. This is a funny coincidence, and shows the *depth* of the principle that prompted Congressman Snapp to denounce "these seven men called a Commission." Of course, all such men as Congressman Snapp are opposed to Civil Service reform. It is understood that Mr. Radcliff labored for the nomination of Mr. Snapp, and the latter now seeks to pay Radcliff's bill of expense by saddling him on to the Government as Assessor. The people ought to know the *motive* that prompts Mr. Snapp to attack Civil Service reform, for the reason that it is the ruling motive in Washington among huckstering Congressmen. "Cunning device" is *hefty*.

REFORM.

A New Argument for a Stringent Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is an additional argument for a building and building Chicago on the fire-proof principle which is worthy of consideration, and is, in my judgment, overwhelming and conclusive, viz.: The natural situation of the city—surrounded by a vast body of water and extensive prairies—tends to augment the force and violence of gales from or toward the Lake, prolonging their duration, increasing their frequency, shaping their course, and imparting to them very clement, in the event of a simultaneous conflagration, increased power and destructiveness. This argument received a fearful demonstration on the 8th and 9th of October last. We all remember what a hurricane was blowing at that time to the northeast,—how it fanned and wafted the firefiend and brands with irresistible force and fury; and we know were it not for this concurrent gale, the city would easily have been saved. This sad experience ought to teach us all that like causes and circumstances are certain to produce the same result again, unless Chicago, in her reconstruction and construction, be prepared to resist successfully this natural tendency in her peculiar topography to fall a prey to fire and wind when combined. She must be built not only incombustible and superlatively strong, but of the most non-inflammable materials. We have no mountain-ranges, or tall, dense forests, like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, to break the hurricane, to render its visits infrequent, and thereby guard them against serious conflagrations. Fire in such cities spreads and destroys generally by simple ignition. True, a Chinese wall 300 feet high round Chicago would have a marked effect upon prevailing gales and consequent fires; but, as this is impossible, our only resort is to such structures as will give us increased security and greater power and certainty in resisting and overcoming fire and gales when allied for our destruction. And, hence, the first step in this direction of security and ability, is the speedy enactment of a stringent fire ordinance, coterminous with the city limits, followed up immediately with a stringent building ordinance. These things done and enforced, then we need never again be called to mourn the havoc and chaos of another serious conflagration, and our security and safety therefrom being thus assured, we can press forward with fresh courage and energy in the renewed expansion, development, and beautification of our beloved metropolis.

GEORGE W. MILLER,

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

Child-Murderers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is the boast of our age that we have progressed so far in the education and government of children as to render coercion and force almost unnecessary, and yet the instances of unmitigated cruelty to children, arising sometimes from mistaken ideas of discipline, but oftener from inherent malice, are multiplying daily. Is it not time, when so many grievances, fancied and real, are being aired, that some voice or pen shall be lifted in defence of the helpless little ones confided to our care? These little creatures have no redress, no refuge. If they dare complain, they are doubted by those around, or are put down with the assurance that only wholesome correction was applied. We can see in their pleading eyes and trembling limbs traces of the outrages practised upon them, and yet the world turns away indifferently from these mute appeals.

Oh! who will speak a word for the little ones who suffer daily at the hands of heartless parents or guardians? The whole land was shocked, but a few months since, by the unprovoked murder of a boy by his father,—the details of which were so horrible as to defy a parallel anywhere; and now, following close upon its heels, comes the abuse of a little girl of 8 at Adrian, Mich., because she could not eat fast enough to please an aunt; and next we have the inhuman whipping of a baby of 18 months, because it did not tell its parents its name. One could find it in his heart to wish that the little human flower might escape from the rude clutches of such fanatical heathen as this man and this woman, even through the portal of death.

Is there not a law by whose aid these innocent victims can be rescued from their hard fate and sent to homes where they can find protection? Or will the law uphold the parents merely because, by the accident of birth, such children belong to them? I hope not. No one doubts that all children require correction at times; but it is the abuse of that privilege I protest against. It is the wholesale murder of these that I cry out against; and the hearts of all thinking persons must echo that cry. You have it in your power to do much good by a few words in your powerful paper on this subject. Will you not cast your influence in behalf of the helpless?

A MOTHER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.

The Site of the Government Buildings—Narrowing Wabash Avenue Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It must be a source of pleasure to our citizens to notice the fair way in which your journal places the facts of an unfortunate situation before them, and the good judgment shown in predicting the future. While a religio-politic speculation scheme is advocated by one, a lot in the Artesian-Well district is bought by another, and influences of various sorts crop out in all the other newspapers, I have to notice the first expression not seemingly dictated by sound judgment in yours.

I was particularly pleased with a suggestion made in your Sunday's issue, relative to the effect of removing the Custom House site. It seems curious that the suggestion has been delayed so long, that the Custom House is a positive injury to the adjoining property. It needs an examination into its past influence to show that it has been surrounded by second and third-class rentals and tenants. If the entire block should be secured, and business still further dispersed, the effect would be to call around it an unprofitable class of tenants, and, as you suggest, a quadrilateral hack-stand.

Business must be concentrated, and everything interfering with this will injure adjacent property. There is a general fear that the effect of removal would be a great depression in adjacent values; which, led by the fear, might temporarily suffer; but the next effect would be to place on all the adjoining property a value it has not yet reached, and a class of buildings that would ornament any city. The removal of the site would enhance values whereon it might be placed, especially if one of the cheap blocks should be selected, without permanently depreciating values near its present location; and I, for one, as an interested property holder, would prefer its removal to some one of the other designated blocks.

The Common Council, it seems to me, should decide a question at once, that has been before it for several weeks, interesting Wabash avenue improvements. The proposition was placed before it to narrow the sidewalks on both sides of the street five feet. It interests us who are building to know at once whether this will be done, in order to locate our front-area walls, and it seems to me that early action of the Council should be taken, that we may not be delayed or embarrassed further for want of what can be readily done. All we want is a decision, though we prefer the narrowing.

MONROE, WABASH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.

Graduated Fire-Limits.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some time since, I sent you a communication on the fire-limit question, which many persons voluntarily endorsed, and asserted that no ordinance could be permanently sustained, except it had such provisions as therein contained. I will report the substance of the plan:

Make the portion bounded by Chicago avenue, Halsted street, Twenty second street, and the lake, *absolutely fire-proof* at once; with roofs and cornices of such material that no fire can kindle on them or remain there; with iron shutters, to be kept closed at night; with well-built walls, put up under proper inspection, with no hazardous factories, no barns or stables.

Make another district, one outside the first, bounded by North avenue, Reuben street, Thirty-first street, and the Lake, wherein frame buildings *may* be erected or moved, but *must* have fire-proof roofs when erected or repaired, and be enclosed in brick, either in 4-inch or 8-inch wall, by Oct. 8, 1874.

Let the Third District be all that part of the city outside of the Second District, and with the same regulations, except an extension of time in which to encase in brick, say to October, 1876 or 1877. If any exceptions are made, let it be those of one story only. Most men of means, knowing that their frames can live but a short time before encasing with brick will use brick or stone on the start.

This plan will insure a city as nearly fire-proof as we shall ever get, and as much so as New York or London, and sooner than any other plan proposed. It will graduate the time so that there will be no depreciation of property. Most of the ground-leases will expire, and sufficient time be given for any present owner of a lot to make the most of it. It will make a steady demand for brick, without exorbitant prices. One secret of Chicago's success is that so large a number of her citizens, of all classes, own an interest in her soil. This should be encouraged in every proper way.

With fire limits coextensive with the city, made while 10,000 families are homeless, many owning lots with mortgages on them, and having barely funds enough to build of wood, will be obliged to lose their lots and pay large rents to capitalists, who will take the land at a sacrifice and build tenements.

The Chicago laborer and man of moderate means need to be carried over this pinch. It may be the turning point in their affairs. If required to build a wall about their houses three or four years hence, they will then find it no hardship, but a good thing, and will "thank ye" for it. They also need homes near their work. The rigid ordinance proposed drives them out of the city, beyond horse cars and schools; and, to do their daily labor, they must be out early and late, and consume two or three extra hours each day in travelling. The result is, they must go elsewhere for work, or Chicago must pay more for labor than other markets. Low-priced lots—such as are unlikely ever to become choice residence property—lying inside the city, and not now occupied, will depreciate in value one half; the city income will lessen; and out-side property in any manner accessible will appreciate. We shall build up the outskirts and suburbs at the expense of Chicago.

I believe a graduated plan will attract insurance companies, because every year the risks are growing safer. No interests are injured enough to call for a repeal of the law. All classes will be educated to see that a fire-proof city is the best, and can be built, without hardship, as each man gets the means to do his share. Respectfully,

GEORGE H. MESS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

Building Regulations.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: No one in Chicago wishes to see the 9th of October duplicated. Nor is it desirable that a large portion of our citizens, already here, and those coming, should be driven away, or forced to adopt the Eastern plan of staying (we cannot call it living) in tenement packing-houses. How shall we avoid the first, and not run into the second, is the question of the hour?

There is one view of this question I have not seen discussed, and I should like to present it for what it is worth, feeling quite certain that it comes nearer solving the problem than any yet presented.

Every one will admit that fires spread more rapidly, and sooner get beyond the control of the firemen, in high buildings than in low. Therefore, it seems to me that the real point of danger is in the height of buildings.

The strong argument against fire limits is, that it deprives the poor of a chance for a home; and all must admit that it puts it just as much further from him as the cost is more, be it 1 or 50 per cent.

Immediately after the fire, it became necessary for business men to have some place to store their goods and resume business. To this necessity all rules yielded, and they found shelter, as did many families, in shanties. Besides those families in shanties are hundreds crowded into houses with other families, which, during winter, could be tolerated, but, when warm weather comes, will call for a scattering; and this, together with the influx from outside, will cause a pressure that our present habitations cannot supply. There must be other thousands,—and that, too, at once. Can that class build brick, or, what is the same, pay the rent of brick. We all know that there are many who cannot. Where is the relief?

Here: Fix the fire limits as the Mayor suggested, "co-extensive with the city," for all buildings two or more stories high; have all such as near fire-proof as possible, both in and outside and in division walls; the higher the building the more stringent as to incombustibility. If either story be fire-proof, surely it should be the top.

Allow the erection of frame buildings anywhere, provided they are not more than one story, or fifteen feet high above street-grade (measuring from highest point), and not over 20 to 25 feet wide, (that is, one house under a roof—no frame rows.) Require these to have tin, gravel, or other non-combustible roofs; and the poor will be provided for, and there will be little danger of large fires.

Enact such an ordinance, and rigidly enforce it, with *special permits absolutely forbidden*, and it will come very near serving all interests, and I think quite. There can be no more cry of "Homes for the Poor!" There will be no danger of many of this class of small buildings going up in most of cases, particularly in the more central parts of the city, self-interest and the value of the land will forbid it. While, for immediate wants, they will serve all purposes; and, as the city grows, they will yield to better and more substantial structures, their own value not standing in the way, as it would were they larger and more costly.

Don't, because we were fools enough to put wooden roofs to Water Works, wooden cupolas to Court House, wooden steeples to churches, and shingle-mills, generally, on top of most of our buildings, run to the other extreme, and say that wood is not fit to build with. Use it; use it freely, but keep it within easy reach, and it will do but little damage. It was not wood that burned the city, but fools. Let us now try and strike the happy medium,—recognize the use and the abuse of a very valuable substance, that has done much to build up this great city, and would have been an obedient servant had it been rightly dealt with, and not over-worked. Yours,

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.

A Scandinavian on the Fire-Limits Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As none of my countrymen (the Scandinavians) who own property within the city limits (what little I have is in Lake View, but may come into the city) have given expression to their views, in the American papers, as regards the question of fire-limits now agitating the public mind, nor at the meeting last Saturday night, of owners of property adjacent to Lincoln Park, where many Scandinavians have valuable lots and houses, I would venture the opinion, as one identified with the welfare of Chicago for nearly twenty years, that the fire-limits now proposed for the North Division are not extensive enough to insure any sufficient degree of safety to that part of the city against another such dire calamity as the one of October last, and by which the North Division suffered more than all the rest of the city together, from the very reason, I hold, that it was built (as is now being repeated) nearly exclusively of wood.

It seems to me, as to many others, that, out of the different plans and suggestions now before the public, some very acceptable ordinance could be made and approved by the City Government, and this without encroaching too much on the just demands either of the poor or of the rich, or wronging the laborer more than the capitalist; and I cannot now help thinking that, had the proposition to make the city limits the fire-limits never got before the public, and had the Committee of Aldermen not recommended it for passage by the City Council, none of the opposition now existing would ever have sprung up among the those many thousand owners of small lots and houses who have so very materially aided in making Chicago what it was before the fire, although they, and now more so, unable to build what may be called fire-proof houses to live in.

By looking at the proposition now under discussion before the Board of Aldermen, and tracing its lines on the map, it seems to me that the limits on the North Side are in no just and safe proportion at all to those proposed for the South and West Sides. The limit west is as far out as Western avenue, and the southern limit as far as Thirty-ninth street; whereas, on the North Side, it only extends to North avenue,—not half the distance from the main river that it is from there to Thirty-ninth street. Again; the west limit in the South Division extends as far as Halsted street; whereas, in the North Division it extends to Wells street,—not the quarter distance of that in the South Division, measured from the Lake. Why this discrimination by the City Fathers? Is the North Side to be left to its fate almost entirely, and, as a punishment for having demonstrated against making the fire limits identical with the city limits, to be protected by that short and narrow belt only, as now proposed, north of Chicago avenue, with miles of land behind it, east of the river, to be filled up with inflammatory structures of all kinds, easily kindled into a fire by the south and west winds, the fury of the flames whereof would be sure to devastate that little strip of stone and brick buildings also, if ever so substantially erected. I hold that the Council ought not to discriminate thus, and seek vengeance, as it would seem, to the detriment, for all time to come, of that part of the city, where values of real estate, alike essential to the smaller as the larger landholder, would, under such legislation, never be enhanced in any approximate comparison with the lands south and west, although those of the North Division ought to become the most valuable, considering the beauty, position, and highness of ground thereof.

Under the circumstances, therefore, and in consideration of the fact that, in this Division, the homes of the humbler classes are more numerous than anywhere else, and holding that, on a question of such vital importance (to our posterity more than to ourselves), the different interests should yield part of their preferences to each other, and be willing to sacrifice some of their own to the common and future good, I am of the humble opinion that the fire-limits in the North Division, to come within somewhat nearer proportions to those of South and West Sides, and afford better protection, safety, and ultimate pecuniary benefits to all concerned, should at present be extended so as to run from the West Side east along Chicago avenue, as proposed, but go north from there on or along Sedgwick street, instead of Wells, follow Sedgwick to its intersection with Lincoln avenue, and on or with that avenue northwest to Halsted street and Fullerton avenue, and thence east to Lake Michigan. This, I think, would inflict no serious hardships on the smaller property-owners in that section, especially if an ordinance passes which permits small brick buildings, of only 8-inch walls, within the fire-limits, but would insure manifold better protection and safety than the now proposed limits, and undoubtedly enhance the values of landed estate all over the North Division, and thus fully remunerate those who may suffer at first by such a law.

In connection, I have been thinking that a line of 25 feet, south, west, or north of any given street, for fire limits, may have some preferences to that of 125 feet, as now proposed, provided that the City Government could make arrangements with the property-owners to set the buildings (all kinds) on both sides of such streets, those already built as well as those to be built, 25 feet back from the street. This would leave an open space of 150 feet or more between the inflammable and the stone and brick built sides of the street, over which (150 feet) the flames from the smaller houses on the south and west, if on fire, could hardly leap, with any effect of injury, to the stone and brick buildings on the opposite side, when properly attended to with streams of water, etc. Along this open space—safeguard, so to say—plenty of fire-plugs should be provided; also, hose, with pipe and nozzle, accessible to the residents, to use until the Fire Department could arrive. The cost to the city of having the houses along the fire-limits thus set back could not be very great, when apportioned over the number of years it would take before these lines of streets were built up entirely. By the 125 feet line, again, a wooden building may be erected immediately adjoining one of stone or brick, extending over (back) that whole distance, and, if on fire, set fire to that also. The flames, spreading to the front, would then, from the greater height of the stone or brick house, produce more intense heat, and more easily leap over the lesser space between, the width of the street only, and set the opposite side on fire, which to prevent or stop would then always be more difficult. This is presented as an opinion from one who has had opportunities to observe preventive measures against the spread of fires in the larger cities of the world.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.

CHARLES J. SUNDELL.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

United States District Attorney Bates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Observing a press despatch from Salt Lake City to the effect that the Grand Jury had presented a document to Judge McKean's Court, making serious charges against United States District Attorney George C. Bates, now on his way to Washington, in connection with the Robinson murder-case, and, having recently returned from that city, allow me to state the facts in this case.

It has already been published, that Mr. Bates was ordered to Washington by the Attorney General of the United States. This he announced in open Court recently, as well as the fact that the Territorial officers are not only without funds to continue the pending prosecutions, but are in debt on previous account; and, on his motion, the trial of Brigham Young for the murder of Yates was continued to the March term. He appointed as Deputy District Attorney in his absence, James L. High, a reputable legal gentleman of Chicago, temporarily residing at Salt Lake City, leaving the Grand Jury in his charge, for the continuance of business, but advising an adjournment until the March term, as no criminal business can be tried or advanced by the Court until Congress shall make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the proceedings.

Now, it appears from the above quoted despatch that the present Grand Jury, a relic of the past judicial management of the Territory, which has been in session since September last, has not only determined to proceed with business, gratuitously ignoring all pecuniary considerations, but has displayed the very bad taste of charging District Attorney Bates, in his absence, with unprofessional conduct, and with an attempt to delay the course of justice. No one who has witnessed the energy of Judge Bates in pushing forward the criminal trials, as the writer has done, will place any reliance upon the charges made against him by the Grand Jury in his absence. None of these cases can be tried until the District Attorney returns from Washington, and the animus of the attacks upon this officer is evident to every one conversant with Utah affairs. Judge Bates has evinced a disposition to hold the scales of justice evenly between the United States and parties accused of crime in Utah; but this determination does not please the political ring which has mismanaged affairs in the Territory for so long a period that it seems to regard itself as vested with all the powers of the Government. Its acts of extreme partisanship are considered by a large majority of the business people of Salt Lake City, outside of the Mormon Church, as a crusade against Mormonism, rather than legitimate efforts for the impartial administration of justice. Mr. Bates has conducted these proceedings under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, and it will be remembered that a case is now pending in the Supreme Court at Washington, which was probably argued on the 9th inst., involving the validity of the panel of both the Grand and Petit Juries now in session. The annoying complications growing out of these proceedings show the necessity for the speedy action of Congress, and of the people of Utah, in behalf of admission as a State, in order to take this populous and wealthy Territory out of the hands of the ring of political speculators, who will keep it in continual turmoil and agitation while they are allowed to run its Government machinery.

E. N. F.

Edwards' Census Directory.

A. C. Gibbs, of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, wants three or four copies of Edwards' Census Directory, and will pay a liberal price for them at Standard Hall, corner Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all stable-men were complaining that the horse-ointments of the day were unstable remedies, the Mustang Liniment made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish or trumpets, and within one year, became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of agricultural horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples, and caked breasts, tumors, mumps, sore throat, earache, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The Mothers of America know its value, and apply it promptly to the external injuries of the rising generation," and, in fact, there is not a city or township in the United States where the Mustang Liniment is not regarded, by both sexes, and every class, as a blessing to the community.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and wide-founded a reputation as BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The week closes upon a dull condition of business in finances and in business generally. The railway stock speculation has come to a halt, and the prospect is that prices will have to go lower before there will be much chance for another rise. Prices of grain and provisions continue to droop. Gold closes at the same price it did a week ago. Money continues to grow more abundant in New York. In this market there is a fair supply of funds at the command of the banks yet, and borrowers get money at 10 per cent on good collaterals without difficulty, but the country banks are evidently using a good deal of their funds in holding grain in the country, as their balances here are diminishing. In the open market, money is worth from 10 to 12 per cent.

Exchange is rather weak at about 50c per $1,000 per annum for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, Local Stock and Note Broker, 386 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	112	...
Fifth National	123½	125
Union National	140	...
German National	115	120
Cook County National	100	105
Corn Exchange National	100	101
National Bank of Illinois	105	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago City Railway	130	135
West Division Railway	120	...
Pullman Palace Car	...	...
National (Elgin) Watch	...	110
Northwestern (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher	100	105

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

$5,000 Corn Exchange Bank at 100
$3,000 Fifth National Bank at 125

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Gold opened at 109⅝; sold at from 109 to 109⅝, and closed at 109⅝. Loans 3 to 5 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $34,000,000.

The bank statement shows the following changes: Loans—increase, $3,779,700; specie—decrease, $287,600; circulation—decrease, $68,100; deposits—increase, $5,537,800; legal-tenders—increase, $1,790,500. The statement is favorable, and shows a net gain of $65,550 in the reserve. The banks now hold $10,231,625 above the 25 per cent required. These figures reflect the influx of money at this point.

The money market was very easy to-day, and the supply of capital in excess of the wants of borrowers. The morning business on call was 5@6 per cent, but in the afternoon the rates declined to 3@5 per cent. The shipment of specie for the week was $372,465.

Governments were very strong, late in the day, showing an advance from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. on 5-20 issues, but closed steady.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market was firm and higher at the close. Union Pacific was the great feature of the market, and advanced to 37⅜ on liberal dealings. Lake Shore was next in point of interest, and rose to 97⅛. The balance of the list did not present any features of special importance.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 1-4	Coups, '67	112 1-2
Coups, '62	110 3-4	Coups, '68	112 1-2
Coups, '64	110 3-4	10-40s	110 1-2
Coups, '65	111 1-8	Currency 6s	115 3-8
New	110 3-4		

State bonds:

Missouri	96 3-4	Virginia, old	58
Tennessee, old	66 3-4	N. Carolina, old	31 1-2
Tennessee, new	66 5-8	N. Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	55		

Stocks:

Canton	80 3-4	N. J. C	112 1-8
Western Union	73 3-4	St. Paul	57 5-8
Quicksilver	27 1-4	Do pfd	82 3-8
Adams Express	92 1-2	Wabash	74 1-8
W. & F.	67 1-2	Do pfd	...
American	69 1-2	Fort Wayne	96 1-2
United States	62 ...	Terre Haute	21
Pacific Mail	58 7-8	Do pfd	50
New York Central	97 3-4	Chicago & Alton	121
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 1-2	Do pfd	121 1-2
Erie	32 ...	O. & M.	48 3-4
Erie pfd	68	C., C. & C.	94 1-2
Harlem	127	C., B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	91 3-4
Reading	114	Indiana Central	22 3-4
Mich. Cent.	117 1-2	Illinois Central	129
Pittsburgh	92 1-4	Union Pacific stock	37 7-8
Northwestern	74 3-8	U. P. bonds	88 1-2
Northwestern pfd	93 1-4	C. P., do	102 1-4
R. I.	111 1-8		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,349	5,504	2,449	2,329
Wheat, bu	10,400	31,200	1,028	900
Corn, bu	70,575	32,710	32,364	700
Oats, bu	19,010	10,990	14,638	1,509
Rye, bu	1,400	910	400	...
Barley, bu	5,085	1,410	1,849	...
Grass seed, lbs	109,705	87,128	30,025	19,400
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	20,000	...	...
Broom corn, lbs	43,910	14,690	550	18,057
Cured meats, lbs	299,230	9,380	2249,717	1410,344
Beef, brls	135	200	185	...
Pork, brls	868	153	95	913
Lard, lbs	571,309	53,310	1028,615	665,714
Tallow, lbs	52,019	11,375	...	...
Butter, lbs	21,050	17,376	14,500	10,080
Dressed hogs, No	4,471	10,389	1,670	2,208
Live hogs, No	13,199	19,393	4,433	1,465
Cattle, No	1,783	1,992	1,077	1,232
Sheep, No	3,365	2,405	1,054	602
Hides, lbs	188,955	74,446	49,490	138,592
Highwines, brls	288	5	427	172
Wool, lbs	41,380	13,980	65,000	26,997
Potatoes, bu	3,393	2,079	...	...
Lumber, m	789	192	366	427
Shingles, m	240	1,775	15	721
Lath, m	37	...	21	45
Salt, brls	70	350	2,269	869

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 1,376 bu wheat, 2,429 bu corn; 1,308 bu oats; 761 bu rye; 450 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 26 cars wheat; 114 cars corn; 2 cars oats; 1 car rye; 3 cars barley. Total, 146 cars, or 57,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Jan. 20, '72.	Jan. 13, '72.	Jan. 21, '71.
Flour, brls	23,682	28,960	17,434
Wheat, bu	94,475	130,830	91,535
Corn, bu	563,983	965,879	165,602
Oats, bu	137,013	194,301	27,360
Rye, bu	11,623	21,022	5,735
Barley, bu	62,623	55,935	10,170
Dressed hogs, No	24,299	24,292	19,638
Live hogs, No	94,228	110,381	63,147
Cattle, No	10,243	11,359	6,532
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	18,552	22,907	14,291
Wheat, bu	6,267	9,329	2,707
Corn, bu	188,379	135,346	17,229
Oats, bu	75,684	62,565	5,509
Rye, bu	1,858	11,556	...
Barley, bu	10,713	22,603	2,200
Dressed hogs, No	11,522	6,783	5,830
Live hogs, No	20,551	20,251	1,833
Cattle, No	7,290	5,806	2,790

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	284	705
Pork, brls	3,635	1,009
Lard, lbs	...89,445	2,278,297
Meats, lbs	1,238,900	9,250,277

The produce markets were somewhat more active to-day, and irregular. The leading cereals were weak, while provisions averaged higher. The leading feature in grain is heavy offerings of the chief staples, with light receipts.

Highwines were reported quiet and steady at the advance established yesterday, though Eastern markets are dull. The reason assigned is that buying orders are more numerous than the local stocks. Sales to-day were said to be 100 brls at 88c, and 50 brls at 88½c.

Dressed hogs were active, and 3c higher, owing to the advance in live, though buyers held off till half-past 12 o'clock before they would concede to the advance. The market ranged at $4.80@4.90, closing firm at $4.85@4.90. Sales were 3,773 head, principally on shipping account.

Lake freights are steady, and firm at 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo.

Provisions were less active, and irregular. Mess pork was excited early, advancing about 20c per brl over the report of light receipts of live hogs, and a consequent advance in prices at the Stock Yards. A few took hold at the appreciation, but it brought out so many sellers that the market soon weakened visibly, and closed dull. Lard improved about 5c per 100 lbs, but was not much wanted at the advance. Meats were generally held with a little more firmness, but few buyers were anxious enough to take hold, though yesterday's figures were rather freely bid. Holders of meats seem to think that prices are too low for the cost of cutting and curing; in pork the movement is so largely speculative that the matter of prime cost forms but a small item in the account. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $11.70@12.75; do seller February, $12.85; do seller March, $13.15; do seller April, $13.30. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.60@8.62½; do seller February, $8.70@8.75; do seller March, $8.87½@8.90; do seller April, 9@9¼c. Green meats at 5¼c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear; and 6@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 6¼@6½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5¼@6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders, 7@7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12@13c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c.

Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $12.60; 2,500 brls do, seller February, at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.87½; 500 brls at $12.85; 500 brls do, seller March, at $13.22½; 1,250 brls do at $13.20; 1,000 brls do at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.12½; 1,000 brls do (last evening) at $13.10; 2,500 brls do at $13.05; 500 brls do seller April at $13.50; 250 brls do at $13.47½; 500 brls do at $13.45; 100 tcs lard at $8.60; 500 tcs do (country) at $8.50; 350 tcs do, seller March, at $8.90; 400 tcs do at $8.87½; 500 tcs do (last evening) at $8.92½; 250,000 lbs shoulders (part last evening) at 4½c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¾c, boxed; 120,000 lbs short ribs (part last evening) at 5½c; 500 boxes do at 6c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 8c; 2,000 pcs do at 7c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8c.

The following shows the progress in hog packing at the leading points:

	1871.	Same time 1870.	Total last winter.
Chicago	809,867	649,036	918,087
Cincinnati	626,839	415,000	500,066
St. Louis	320,000	264,699	305,600
Louisville	309,512	242,315	242,135
Milwaukee	209,500	176,316	241,000
Indianapolis	132,000	...	105,000

Flour was again quiet, sales being restricted to the supply of local wants. Southern buyers are out of the market for the present, and the market is dull under the influence of a decline in wheat, but most holders claim that they do not concede anything in the matter of prices, though there is no doubt that the higher grades are easier. Sales to-day were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.75; 200 brls do at $4.80; 25 brls buckwheat flour at $5.50. Total, 725 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was more active, at a decline of about ¾c on options, and ½c on cash lots, the difference between cash and future months narrowing as the time shortens. The market was entirely speculative, and quite irregular within a small range. It opened from under a general impulse to buy at the decline established yesterday, and so continued till New York was reported dull, when it weakened badly, and ruled dull to the close. The receipts were very light, only 26 cars for this morning, but there is enough now here to satisfy all reasonable requirements, either for consumption or speculation, and the number of short-sellers is large in consequence. Seller February opened at $1.22½, advanced to $1.23½, fell off to $1.21¾, and closed at $1.22. Seller the month sold at $1.21½@1.21¾, seller March at $1.24½@1.25½ (closing at $1.24½), and seller May at $1.29½. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 19,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 38,000 bu do at $1.22½; 3,000 bu do at $1.22½; 19,400 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 400 bu rejected do at $1.05. Total, 81,800 bu.

Corn was active, but weak, being reported heavy in New York. The market averaged ½c lower. There was no particular surplus of cash corn offered, the receipts being light, but the price of this was dragged down by the options, which were very freely offered. Seller May has been pressed upon the market for several days past on account of country holders who are carrying it in the interior now that our storage room is so nearly filled up. These offerings have depressed the option below the cost of carrying it in the city, and forced local speculators out of the business, so that they do not now care to buy against May, and this heavy feeling brings out free sellers for February. It was thought by some that the "general order" to receive no more corn would cause an advance in prices, but the reverse has been the case, thus far, owing to the anxiety of these country holders to sell on a margin of profit, on which city men cannot operate, owing to the great expense of carrying here, as compared with that in the country. Cash No. 2 opened at 40½c, and declined to 39½c at the close. Seller February sold at 40@40½c; seller March at 40½@41½c; seller April at 41½@42½c; and seller May at 43@44½c, all closing at the inside. The only exception to the weakness was in ear corn, which is scarce. Cash sales were reported of 19,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 36,000 bu do at 40c; 50,600 bu do at 39½c; 2,400 bu do at 39½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 38c; 300 bu ears at 43c on track; 800 bu by sample at 41c. Total, 173,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, offerings being light and receipts almost nothing, while fair shipments were reported. Hence the market opened firm at yesterday's quotations, but fell off ½c, and closed dull at the inside. Seller February sold at 32½@32¾c; seller March at 33c; seller April at 33½c; and seller May (May receipts) at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 32½c; 1,800 bu at 32½c; 12,000 bu at 32½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 17,400 bu.

Rye was about ½c lower than yesterday, but firm, though not much was wanted. Rejected was nominal at 61c. Seller February sold at 68½c. Cash sales were 4,400 bu No. 2 at 67½c; and 400 bu do (regular) at 67½c.

Barley was dull, at yesterday's quotations, till near the close, when a good speculative advance sprung up for No. 2, which advanced from 60½c to 62c for cash or seller February. Cash sales were 5,600 bu No. 2 at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do at 60½@61c; 1,600 bu do at 60c; 400 bu No. 3 at 48c; 800 bu do at 47½c. Total, 9,600 bu.

LATER.

In the afternoon the grain markets were quiet,—wheat was a shade firmer, closing at $1.23 seller February, and corn steady at 40c, same option.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market. Week Ending Jan. 20.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,316	14,369	1,343
Tuesday	1,516	14,268	2,120
Wednesday	1,719	19,319	2,118
Thursday	2,300	21,642	2,079
Friday	1,783	13,199	3,365
Saturday	424	4,140	836
Total	9,058	86,936	12,170
Same time last week	11,449	110,500	9,242
Week before last	7,147	76,800	6,686

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,281	2,250	...
Tuesday	1,564	2,130	1,715
Wednesday	783	5,036	2,205
Thursday	918	4,209	...
Friday	1,077	4,433	1,054
Saturday	...	...	...
Total	5,623	18,058	5,078
Same time last week	7,516	21,128	5,744

CATTLE.

During the first half of the week the condition of the market was much the same as during the preceding week, a fairly active demand existing, and prices ruling steady and firm. The receipts were liberal, but the attendance of buyers was large, and up to Wednesday evening there had been no considerable accumulation of stock. During the following two days, however, trading was slow, and prices were perceptibly lower. A too liberal supply East, resulting in a decline of ½@1c, lessened the shipping demand, and the market weakened to the extent of 25c per 100 lbs on nearly all descriptions; the exception being stock steers, which have "held their own," as the demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply. We have had fewer extra beeves than last week, or the preceding one, but an increase in the number of good to choice brought the average well up. A bunch of graded steers averaging over 1,800 lbs found a buyer at $6.75, but with this exception nothing sold above $6.37½, and few above $6.00, the larger portion being closed out at prices ranging downward from $5.50. The better grades were taken chiefly on New York, Albany, and Boston accounts at $5.00@5.25 for good steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, and at $5.50@5.75 for good to choice, smooth, well fatted steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. The wants of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Buffalo were supplied at $4.25@4.50 for common grades averaging from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, and at $4.75@5.00 for medium to fair lots averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Calves are still plenty, and the market is very dull, sales dragging at $3.75@4.25 for common heavy, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice light. New milch cows are meeting with more inquiry, but at no better prices. Common sell at $20.00@40.00, and good to choice at $45.00@55.00.

To-day only a moderate amount of trading was done, as the quality of the stock offered was uninviting. The fresh receipts embraced a few car loads of good steers, but the stale cattle (of which the supply largely consisted) were mostly of the common and medium sorts, for which there were few buyers. Sales were reported at $2.50@5.75—chiefly at $3.50@5.25. The market closed quiet and easy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.80
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800@1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@2.75

HOGS.

The market opened fairly active at prices not varying materially from those current at the close of the preceding week, Monday's and Tuesday's supply being absorbed at $4.10@4.55. Late in the week the receipts proving larger than had been anticipated—buyers insisted upon lower prices, and in the absence of active competition holders were obliged to accede to their demands, and a reduction of 25@30c was suffered, prices receding to $3.80@4.30. At the reduction trading became brisk, and during yesterday afternoon the demand was such that sellers succeeded in working up prices a little, sales making at $3.90@4.40.

To-day the market was active to the extent of the offerings, all selling, and at full yesterday's prices. The receipts were small—only 4,140 arrived to-day—and with packers and shippers both operating the pens were soon cleared. The range of prices was $3.90@4.05 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $4.10@4.20 for medium, and $4.25@4.45 for good to choice. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	229	$4.10	35	286	$4.20	65	199	$4.10
47	261	4.25	53	298	4.20	55	274	4.12½
49	198	3.95	44	340	4.32	38	437	4.40
50	250	4.50	39	220	4.20	135	300	4.45
58	315	4.40	49	414	4.45	45	280	4.05
48	214	4.20	155	280	4.30	46	211	4.25
60	228	3.90	34	241	4.05	83	184	4.00
47	300	4.25	45	380	4.40	68	223	4.00
32	321	4.25	69	178	4.00			

SHEEP—Large as have been the daily receipts, there was no considerable accumulation of stock, nor any material depreciation in values until yesterday, when the withdrawal of Eastern buyers "knocked the bottom out" of prices, and they fell off fully 50c per 100 lbs. Many remain in the pens unsold, and the market closed dull and weak at $4.00@4.50 for common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium, and at $5.50@6.50 for good to choice.

The Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

BUTTER—The leading features of the market were the same as noted in yesterday's report, trade being dull for all grades below choice, and prices ruling weak and unsettled. Shippers are doing very little, while speculators are virtually out of the market. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—A firm, buoyant tone pervades the market for cotton bagging, and the tendency of prices is still upward. Burlaps and gunnies are very firm. We quote: Stark, 37½c; Lewiston, 35c; Grahampton, 36c; Philadelphia, 36; American, 32½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were quoted firm, at the following range: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust; $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—The receipts have fallen off some recently, in consequence of the recent decline, but the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak at the following range: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at the recent decline. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 per ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00; and choice burl at $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was rather quiet to-day, and easier on packers' goods. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.50; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $1.60; wood-bound do, $1.65@1.70; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—There was no visible change in the condition of the market for this staple. Only a light business doing, and the market is lacking in strength, even at the relatively low prices now prevalent. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Trade was again dull to-day, and the general market was weak, though aside from Erie and Briar Hill, which were offering at $10.00@10.50, there was no quotable change. Prices now range as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were made at $7.00@8.00—the outside for choice sweet.

EGGS—Were more plenty, and, though the demand was active, prices were lower, fresh lots selling at 35@30c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The quotable change in prices to-day was a decline of 10c per box in raisins, the present rates being $3.60@3.75. Dried apples and peaches continue inactive and the market is still weak. Other fruits ruled comparatively steady. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; new, 13½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—A steady improvement is visible in the demand for fish, and the market is stronger for nearly all descriptions. The only change to-day was an advance of 25c per ½-brl in trout, though the whitefish and cod are tending higher, as the stocks of both are light and can scarcely be replenished to sell at the prices now current. We quote: No. 1 whitefish $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges continue in good demand, but the receipts are increasing and prices are lower. Choice apples are in light supply and are firmly held. Lemons are inactive and nominal. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $4.00@4.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The inquiry for groceries continues moderate, and prices remain comparatively steady, as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@24½c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@30c; Singapore, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13¼@13½c; A sugar, 12¾@13c; B do, 12½@12¾c; XC do, 12½@12½c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10½@11¾c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c, common, 5@6½c.

HAY—There was only a light movement in pressed hay, and, while prices were not quotably lower, the market was weak, especially for prairie, which is in large supply. Loose descriptions on wagon continue plenty, and prices are very irregular. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—This market presents the same general features as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight or more. The demand continues steadily fair, and the daily arrivals are promptly taken at the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain firm at the late advance. We quote:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 5 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 6 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 3-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 5-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@ 6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 @ 8 c
German plow steel	9 @10 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Business was reported quiet at former rates, prices ruling firm both for domestic and foreign stock. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.35@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is fairly active for the season, though the demand is much less than a few weeks ago. We continue to quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlin, 18@24 feet	21.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at 3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for goods in this line shows no signs of abatement, and the buoyant tone that has pervaded the market for some time past is still prevalent. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 35c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 7, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—There was an active demand at previous rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Nothing new was developed in connection with the oil market. The demand was only fair, but the moderate character of the stocks, and the prospect of a brisk spring trade induces a firm feeling, and dealers do not seem inclined to increase the volume of business by offers of concessions. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77@78c.

ONIONS—Met with a moderate inquiry at 60@75c per bu.

POTATOES—Remain dull at about previous rates. The low price prevalent during the past few days has checked the receipts, but there are large stocks in store, and no material advance is looked for at present. Sales to-day were slow at 75@85c for common mixed, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots, from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were in good demand, and commanded a slight advance, but, aside from this, prices were without perceptible change. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@4.00; turkeys, do, 9½@12c; geese do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.00@4.50; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; quail, $1.40@1.50; rabbits, $1.25.

SALT—Is quite active at the recent decline. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.45 per brl.

SEEDS—Were less active and easier, the recent advance having brought out greater offerings. Timothy sold at $3.25@3.30, and clover at $5.90@6.15; mammoth do at $6.50@7.00.

TEAS—Were steady at the following quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.00; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm and unchanged:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Only a light demand existed and prices were steady at the following range: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 20—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92⅛. Bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 93⅛; '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Strong; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales, 15,000 bales on speculation, and 5,000 for export.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s; Flour, 26@28s. Corn, 30s 6d@30s 9d.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 33s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The dry goods market is less animated—new materials, which are in light supply, advancing Wool, especially, is in very light stock, and commands tall prices—68@75c for Western descriptions. Scoured wools of all kinds are quick at $1.10 per lb. Spring woollen goods have not opened as yet. In cotton textures the market partakes of the buoyant tone. Glazed cambrics have advanced ½c all around. Printing cloths are scarce and in demand at 7½c for standard extra cloth. As yet there is but little inquiry for prints which will open at 11½c for all leading makes. Mous delaines are not fully opened. Some sales, however, are making for distant trade, at value, which, probably, will be 22 or 22½c. Ginghams are better, but unsettled and irregular on account of the reduction of Lancaster to 13c.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Quiet; middlings, 21c; net receipts, 1,336 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 33,788 bales; net receipts, 466 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 65,052 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Quiet and firm; good ordinary, 19½c; net receipts, 24 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 28,767 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers upward, tendency; upland middlings, 21c; net receipts, 2,527 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,328 bales; coast, 690 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 77,585 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Easier; not quotably lower; middlings, 21c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Firm; 21½@21¾c; receipts, 2,400 bales; shipments, 1,800 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Cotton—Steady; sales 10,000 bales; good ordinary, 19½@20½c; low middling, 20½@20¾c; middling, 20¾@21c; receipts, 10,989 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,917 bales; stock, 199,503 bales.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 7,700. Market rather slow to-day; prices same as yesterday—¼@½c lower on common and medium, while good sell at last week's figures. There were several droves of extra cattle sold to-day, ranging from 7¼@7½c. Common sold at from 4½@5c; medium, 5½@6c; good fat steers, 6½@7c. The attendance of buyers was large, and the yards are well cleared. W. Coon sold 14 New York, average 1,700 lbs, at 7½c; 6 oxen, averaging 1,750 lbs, at 6c; 14 heifers, averaging 1,050 lbs, at 5c. J. Simmons, 19 New York, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 5½c. Henry Rosenthal, 240 Illinois, averaging about 1,300 lbs, at 6½@7½c; 32, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 5½c; 65, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 6½ to 6½c; 5 choice, averaging 900 lbs, at 6½c; 17 Cherokees, averaging 1,160 lbs, at 5½c; 16 Illinois, averaging 1,750 lbs at 7½c. E. Hunter, 14 Western mixed, averaging 1,600 lbs, at 6½c. Eastman Bros. 13 Illinois, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 5½c; 18 Kentucky, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 6½c; 15, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 6c; 18, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 6c. W. Monroe, 20 Illinois, averaging 1,360 lbs, at 7; 16, averaging 1,600 lbs, at 6½c; 18, averaging 1,050 lbs at 5½c; 17 Michigan, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 6½c; 14 Missouri oxen, averaging 1,730 lbs, at $6 30. S. Henry, 17 Indiana, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 6½c. J. Geary, 50 Canada, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 7½c. W. Garner, 114 Kentucky, averaging 1,240 lbs, at 5½@6c; 14, averaging 1,130 lbs, at 5½c. H. Rankin, 60 Illinois, averaging 1,320 lbs, at 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000. Market less active, and not so strong, but prices same as yesterday and last week. Fine wool, averaging 80 lbs, 7½c; averaging 90 lbs, 7½@7½c; averaging 110 lbs, 8c. Indiana, averaging 115 lbs, 7½c; Canada, averaging 96 lbs, 6½c; averaging 117 lbs, 7½c. Lambs, averaging 80 lbs, 8½c; averaging 90 lbs, 9c.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,400. No sales. Dressed dull at 6½c for heavy Western, and 6c to $6.20 for pigs.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.50@7.30; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.30 St. Louis, $6.70@9.50. Rye flour heavy at $4.10@5.20. Corn meal unchanged; Wheat dull; receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.51@1.53; No. 1 do, $1.55@1.57; winter red Western, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.64@1.70; white $1.67@1.75; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.51@1.54; extra Milwaukee, $1.57. Malt in moderate request; Western, $1.00. Corn heavy; receipts, 163,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 70@72c; old and new Western, mixed, 78@73½c. Oats dull and lower; Western and Ohio, 52½@55c.

EGGS—Firm at 40@42c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 20@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—More active and firm; hemlock sole, 26@29c; California, 25@28c; Orinoco, 24@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio, 68@70c; Western Texas, 35c; fall clip, California, 35c; pulled, 60@72c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9½@9½c; Cuba, 9½@9½c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 45@57c. Rice easier at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active, and a shade firmer; new mess, $14.25@14.37½; old, $13.25@13.50; prime, $12.00@12.25; new prime mess, $14.00; mess for February and March, $14.60. Beef quiet; mess, 9@11c; extra, 11@13c. Hams steady, at 19@26c; tierces dull, mess at 16@18c; India mess 19@21c. Cut meats heavy; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 9@9½c; middles steady; short clear, 7½@7½c; long cut hams, 8½c; short cut hams, 8½@9½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; Western, 5½c.

LARD—Shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 22@34c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@14½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Spring extra 5c lower; $5.60@5.75. Wheat unsettled; No. 2, $1.21½ cash; seller February, $1.22½@1.22; March, $1.25½. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn lower; No. 2, 40c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; Mess pork, $12.50@13.75 asked; $12.25 offered. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; Cumberland middles, 5½c; shoulders, 6c.

HOGS—Dressed firm at $4.35@4.90; live, $4.15@4.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The meagre shipping facilities caused an extremely dull market throughout the day, and very little was done.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—XX, $6.40; choice $7.25@7.40; family $7.75@8.00. Wheat, No. 2 spring, $1.30; No. 3 fall, $1.64. Corn, No. 2, East elevator, 42c. Oats, No. 2 white, 38c, in elevator. Barley, choice Iowa, 75@76c. Rye, No. 2 elevator, 78c.

WHISKEY—87½@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $12.60@12.75. Dry salt meat, order lots loose, shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c, packed. 1c higher on bacon on orders; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½@7½c. Lard, 9½c.

HOGS—Choice, $3.75@4.15; bulk sales, $3.85@3.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000; wheat, 11,000; corn, 52,000; oats, 19,000; barley, 3,500; rye, 3,000; hogs, 1,192; cattle, 115.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; middling, 21½@21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain firm; unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, a shade lower; sales, $13.00 mostly in settlements. Lard quiet and unchanged; buyers offer 8½@9c, ½c higher asked. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 5@5¼c; sides, 6@6½c, for clear rib; 6½@6½c for clear. Bacon scarce and firm, held higher; shoulders, dull and lower, offered at 6½c; clear rib held at 7½c; clear, 7½c.

HOGS—Steady; $4.25@4.60. Receipts, 2,500.

WHISKEY—Steady; 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Firm; middling 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Active; extra family selling at $6.50 for round lots. Wheat steady; $1.53@1.70 for red and white. Corn, shelled, 62c. Oats, good demand; prime, 48c. Rye, steady; 85c. Barley, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and firm; $13.50. Bacon—Active; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; packed, clear, 7½c; sugar cured hams, 13c; plain do, 12c. Bulk meats—Active; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 6½c. Lard—9@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 87@88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—HAY—No choice here; prime $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $14.50. Coffee—Firmer; 19½@22c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 18½; sight, par; gold, 109½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; Indiana and Ohio, $7.87@7.62; Wisconsin, $7.75@8.25. Wheat firm; State and red Western, $1.55@1.63, latter choice. Rye firm at 90c. Corn—Demand limited; new yellow, 64@65½c. Oats more active; white, 55@56c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak; mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Lard 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—94@95c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.56½; amber, $1.44. Corn steady; mixed, 52½@53c. Oats dull and lower at 41@42c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady and active at $5.25.

HOGS—Dull.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, $1.45@1.45½. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Corn steady; mixed Western, 67@69c. Oats steady, 52@55c. Rye steady at 98c@$1.02.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 66@68c.

Mrs. Siddons at Drury Lane.

In 1775, when Mrs. Siddons was playing at Cheltenham, Garrick, to whom Lord Bruce had praised her highly, sent King down to see her. He reported favorably; and Garrick, just then nearly worried to death by Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Abington, and Miss Younge, offered her an engagement at £5 a week. She was delighted, and confident of success though she did not admit that she felt so until long afterward. She made her first appearance in a spectacular piece, representing Shakspearean characters, called the "Jubilee," and Garrick inflamed the wrath of the rival actresses against her by giving her the part of *Venus*. Little Thomas Dibdin played *Cupid*; and it was characteristic of her collectedness and strict attention to her business, that she kept him smiling by whispered promise of bon-bons. Garrick paid her marked attention, and shielded her with all his power from the "histrionic viragoes, her position among whom was enough to chill any heart." They tried to prevent the audience seeing her, by getting before her on the stage; but Garrick took care to bring her well down to the front. It is not possible to impute blame to Garrick in the events which ensued, or to hold Mrs. Siddons guiltless of unmerited bitterness and spite toward him. She played *Portia*, was nervous, awkward, inaudible, and ill-dressed, and was not a success. She played *Julia*, and was a decided failure. Garrick seems to have been ignorant of her tragic powers, and persisted in putting her into comedy parts. She never was a comedian. Garrick was now giving his farewell performances, and he gave her an opening in a tragic part—*Lady Anne*—a selection which was indeed an honor. "On this occasion the great actor surpassed himself. It was admitted to be a performance almost awful for its savage intensity. The fire of his eye struck terror into the young actress. She forgot his important direction—that she should keep her back to the stage, so that *his* face might be presented to the audience—and received such a look of rebuke that she thought she might have fainted on the spot. She was passed over in silence by all the critics except one, who pronounced her 'lamentable.'" This was her last appearance; and the unfortunate circumstances of the brief engagement filled her with misplaced and unmerited wrath and bitterness toward Garrick, unworthy of her, and injurious to her memory.

Mrs. Siddons has told the story of her reappearance on the scene of her former failure with much simplicity and modesty. She had set herself to confute the verdict she knew to be unjust by sheer drudgery, and she did it, at the cost of tremendous toil—dreadful days and nights of terror and suspense. She had much to depress, and little to encourage her, but one circumstance offered a good omen. She was to play *Isabella*, and her little boy, who was to be her child in the piece, was so affected by her acting at rehearsal, that he took the whole for reality, and burst into the most passionate floods of tears, thinking he was about to lose his mamma. This satisfactory proof of effect deeply impressed the actors and managers, and Sheridan had the story conveyed to friendly newspapers.

Her first appearance was on the 10th of October, 1782. Roger Kemble came to town to be, as she says, "a witness to her trial." He accompanied her to the dressing-room at the theatre, and there left her. "I was," she says, "in one of what I call my desperate tranquillities, which usually impress me under terrific circumstances, and completed my dress, to the astonishment of my attendants, without uttering one word, though often sighing most profoundly." All the world knows the story of that great triumph, how she took entire possession of her vast audience, how the exquisite sweetness of her tones went to every heart, how men wept, and women went into hysterics, and how the passionate bursts of applause interrupted every speech of hers in the last act. Her seven years' training had had its fruit; and the hard-working woman, with her intense sense of duty, her deep-rooted maternal instincts, and her matter-of-fact industry, deserved it well. This is her own account of the home-scene that night: "I reached my own quiet fireside, on retiring from the scene of reiterated shouts and plaudits. I was half dead, and my joy and thankfulness were of too solemn and overpowering a nature to admit of words, or even tears. My father, my husband, and myself, sat down to a frugal, neat supper in silence, uninterrupted, except by exclamations of gladness from Mr. Siddons. My father enjoyed his refreshments, but occasionally stopped short, and laying down his knife and fork, lifted up his venerable face, and, throwing back his silver hair, gave way to tears of happiness. We soon parted for the night; and I, worn out with continually broken rest and laborious exertion after an hour's retrospection, (who can conceive the intenseness of that reverie?) fell into a sweet and profound sleep, which lasted to the middle of the next day. I arose, alert in mind and body." The letters the great actress wrote at this time do her disposition as much honor as all the world of London was doing her genius. Fame and money came to her rapidly. Her first short season brought her £1,500. All the great world flocked to call on her. The King and the royal family took a deep interest in her, which never flagged. The Queen put her son's name down on her list for the Charter House, and Hamilton painted her picture, which all the world flocked to see and weep before. After eighty nights' wailing, mourning, and raging in every phase of histrionic affliction, the actress' London season closed.—*The Kembles, by Percy Fitzgerald.*

The Vicissitudes of an Estate.

From the New York Times.

"On the 30th of October, at the Union Place Hotel, Mrs. Bell-Martin."

Such was the announcement among the deaths in the papers of that day, 1850. Thousands in this city read it, and found the fact of no more interest than the marriage of Mr. Brown's daughter, or the death of Mr. Smith's wife. Yet, thereby hung a tale. Mrs. Bell-Martin had been born to fortunes which certainly seemed to promise a very different fate to death at a second-class American hotel. She had been known as "the Princess of Connemara," and as the greatest heiress, territorially, in the British isles. Nor was there ever a Princess more anxious to benefit her subjects. It was a sad story. For several generations the Martins had held an immense stake in the County Galway. They had been Princes of the wild West. Starting from "the City of the Tribes"—as Galway is called, in Ireland,—for the desolate but picturesque region known as Connemara, the traveller arrives, after a journey of 20 miles, at Oughterard. There the Martin property commenced, and thence, for 30 miles does the road lie through a territory which was once theirs. In 1846, the owner of the principality was Richard Barnwell Martin, Esq., M. P. for the County Galway, and familiarly known, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, as "Martin of Galway."

His wife died, leaving an only daughter, who, as soon as she came to years of intelligence, made her father's place and people the object of her unceasing solitude. Many of our readers remember Mary Martin in Lever's *Martins of Cro' Martin*, a character, without doubt, taken from the daughter of the Connemara Chief. But the story hardly does justice, in some respects, to the original. Mrs. Bell-Martin was not only the soul of benevolence, but a person of rare and varied accomplishments. The Martins had long been the benevolent despots of this curious and romantic region. All sorts of tales were current of their omnipotence, and when it is remembered that the present century was out of its teens before a post-road, available for carriages, ran through Connemara, it is easy to believe to what a degree feudalism lingered there.

The property extended over 200,000 acres. Ballinahinch Castle, situated among woods and mountains, and close to the sublime coast of the Atlantic, was the family-seat, and the simple peasantry, for many a mile round, regarded Miss Martin as scarcely second in importance to Queen Victoria herself. Every visitor who had the slightest claim upon him was *the* welcome guest of the chieftain of Connemara. The reader of Thackeray's *Irish Sketch-Book* will remember the graceful tribute of the great novelist to the geniality and hospitality of the owner of this baronial home. But the author of *Vanity Fair* saw the last of this famous family. The Irish famine came, with its awful consequences. None were less able to make headway against its ravages than the gentry of Galway. Mr. Martin was indefatigable in doing what he could to stem the torrent of misery. He caught a fever, it is supposed at the poor-house, and rapidly sank under its attack.

At his death the true state of his affairs came to light. The estate was mortgaged, far beyond its then full value, to the London Law Life Assurance. The tenants were starving; not a farthing was to be extracted from them; the interest could not possibly be paid, and the mortgagees foreclosed. The young lady, who had been bred as the greatest heiress in christendom, found herself penniless. But there was a chance of retrieving all. A wealthy English Peer sought her hand, undertook to redeem her property, and make her once more mistress of Ballinahinch Castle and its glorious demesne. But her affections were already engaged to her cousin, Captain Gonne Bell. She married him, and they emigrated to this country. Mrs. Bell was prematurely confined, after a rough passage in a sailing-ship—selected, no doubt, from motives of economy. She could not rally her strength, sank rapidly, and died, as we have stated, at the Union Place Hotel.

The estate passed into the hands of the Law Life Assurance, who proved, like most corporations, hard landlords. What has caused us to-day to revert to this melancholy story, is the fact that the property has now once more changed hands. Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., and Captain Jervis, officers who have held high rank in the India military service, have purchased the estates, and are intent on extensive improvements.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places which may be designated by the authorized officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $5,000 (cash or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement: Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, up to and including January 31, 1872, for the management and running of the engineering and heating apparatus of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, Court House, County Jail, County Hospital, and County Normal School, including all fuel, materials and supplies whatsoever for one year.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract; the county reserving the right to reject all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and endorsed "Proposals for Engineer."

JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the grading, bridging, and culverts on the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Champaign Railroad, from Lincoln to Champaign, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 7, 1872.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office on and after February 1.

Proposals will be received for the grading and culverts of from one to five miles only; the bridging and piling for the entire work by itself.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, that are not considered for the interests of the company.

TAYLOR, ISLAND & CO., Contractors.

Clinton, Jan. 16, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES

Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 feet front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st., between this date and Feb. 1, 1872.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 43 South Canal st.
Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 200 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 200 West Randolph st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 249 East Lake st.
Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 12 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 673 Wabash av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck court.
[illegible], 31 South Canal st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 273 Wabash av.
W. H. PHELPS, 234 1-2 Michigan av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg, Randolph & Jefferson
ADAM L. ROBB, 274 Wabash av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 483 State st.
Auction and Commission.
PETERSMITH (late 75 Clark), 123 Blue Island av.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 609 State st.
C. T. REYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, s. w. cor. Wab. av. and 22d.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st. old stand.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 641 and 643 W. Lake
Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 283 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 683 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO, 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av., also, BRANCH, corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 273 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 125 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO., Savings B—77 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 749 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 73 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 12, and 13 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 68 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 198 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 108 to 107 Canal
EMERSON & STOTT, 236 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 72 South Canal st.
H. M. JONES & CO., Cor. Canal and 290 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door w. of bridge
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 108 South Canal st., and 334 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 809 Wabash av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 753 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 331 State and 344 West Randolph st.
P. KELLER, 556 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 137 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 202 West Madison st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 339 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOX & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 316 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 119 South Clinton-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 256 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSOHN & WISSELL, 170 No. Dearborn st.
Carpets.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.
Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 20 Lake st.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 537 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 632 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail.)
G. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 735 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 371 State st.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 269 W. Mad.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 37 Wabash av.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 74 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 2 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 11 Board of Trade Building
G. D. DICKINSON, 287 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 45 S. Canal st., Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 37 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 17 & 19 Cent., Union Blk
ROSSE & WARD & CO., 257 East Washington st.
C. MAIR & CO., 201 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 259 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., 6 ... Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal-st., Room 1.
STILES, OGDEN & CALLAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
E. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 230 Mich. av. & Wash.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 16 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
G. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHILDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 83 S. Green.
Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 State st., Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. E. JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor. office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 653 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
E. B. CLEVELAND, 207 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 664 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 84 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 248 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 3 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 421 Eighteenth st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 319 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 253 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 295 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 229 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 848 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st. and 83 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 582 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 73 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 229 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 80 and 82 So. Market st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 300 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 229 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 265 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 225 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
BARTON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., cor. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, | Now DURAND & POWERS & CO.
Durand, Powers & Mead, | ERS, s. w. cor Gre'n & W'sh'n
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 230 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 304 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 279 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 123 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 15 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 232 and 234 South Canal st.
W. J. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 729 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MADDEN & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 80 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Market.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 45 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.
Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 573 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
F. GILLESPIE, 1058 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 248 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 732 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 129 West Randolph st.
Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 250 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 24 and 17 ... st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 43 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 229 and 227 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 495 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co), 22d & State
MACKENZIE, 19 W. Madison and 533 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 234 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS. & CO., Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 539 State st.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 249 Michigan st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 20 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 155 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 279 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 679 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 669 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 15, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 447 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, 10 S. Canal, cor. W. Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 209 West Madison st.
REPUBLIC, 334 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 283 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 755 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 349 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 58 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT. of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1065 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 586 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF'G CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., cor. Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 205 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 265 Wabash av.
GILES, 284 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 295 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 276 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 283 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 986 State, & 200 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 564 Wabash av.
Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 238 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 55 and 57 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 825 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 67 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 197 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 143 West Madison st.
BARKER & TUTTLE, 48 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 291 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 125 West Monroe st.
CASE, HOYT & DALE, 320 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, & 449 Wabash av., after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, JR., 77 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 836 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. E. ILLARY & ... Nixon b'd'g, cor. Canal & Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS HOYNE, 193 ... st.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 369 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
J. V. ROBINSON, 5 ... Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 888 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 339 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 354 Wabash av.
TURNER, BRADLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
C. A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 138 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 678 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av.
Leather, Hides and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVID WILDER, 373 West Randolph st.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 127 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains, Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:20 a m
Night Express	‡*9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	‡6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	†7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:30 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—33 West Madison-st.

Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:35 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Daily. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*5:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*6:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:30 p m
Forreston Passenger	*2:35 p m	*12:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*6:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*10:00 a m	*1:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*9:00 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

Evansville & Terre Haute Express	2:40 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:05 p m	9:35 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

Clinton Passenger	*8:00 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*7:45 a m	*6:15 p m
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:30 p m	6:00 a m
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡ Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. † Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1872.

TAXES ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

The fact that the suspension, for about seven months, of the tax on building materials in the burnt district of Chicago, will make a difference of many millions of dollars in the cost of the buildings, is attracting universal attention. If the difference in the cost of lumber, brick, stone of all kinds, iron, wood, paints, oils, glass, putty, varnish, iron and steel castings, screws, bolts, bars, and other material needed to rebuild one-third of a city containing 330,000 inhabitants, amounts to $30,000,000 by the suspension of the tax less than one year, the question naturally occurs to every mind, how much the difference would be in the cost of building material used in all parts of the country, if the tax were repealed altogether.

A Cincinnati paper thinks it is especially cool for Chicago to ask this exemption from taxation, and that it is an outrage for Congress to suspend the tax in the case of one city, and leave it to be borne by all the rest of the country. The Detroit *Post*, however, objects to the bill now before Congress, because "Every dollar Chicago gains by buying lumber in Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin lose;" and it asks the question, "Has Congress any right to grant Chicago special privileges at the expense of Michigan and Wisconsin?" It then sounds the alarm:

> We warn every lumber and iron manufacturer in Michigan and the Northwest of their danger, that this is a scheme to place the lumber market of the Northwest completely at the mercy of a combination of importers and Canadian lumbermen, and the iron market partially at the mercy of the English manufacturers. If the lumber manufacturers of Michigan and Wisconsin are willing to allow Canada to fix the price of lumber for the next year or two, all they have to do is to let this bill pass unchallenged; but, if they are not thus willing, they must make themselves heard in Congress, immediately.

We admit that the suspension of the taxes on building material imported into Chicago, to be used in rebuilding the burnt district, will be a great benefit to this city; we admit that it is of equal value to us as a donation of a corresponding sum of money; and we admit that the tax which is so oppressive upon us is equally oppressive upon all other persons in the country standing in need of such materials. While asking this favor for ourselves, we do not in any way object to making the suspension applicable to all parts of the country; nor would we oppose the total and final repeal of all these taxes. But the objection made to the Chicago bill by the Detroit paper, that every dollar Chicago gains by the suspension of the tax, Michigan and Wisconsin *lose*, is, of all other reasons, the strongest that can be given for the repeal of the tax. It is an admission that the tax on lumber is not levied for revenue; it is a tax imposed to enable the owners of forests to collect of those who use their lumber 20 per cent more than it is worth in the world's market. We know of no authority, Constitutional or otherwise, in Congress, to levy a tax upon the people of Chicago, or of Illinois and Indiana, for the benefit of the owners of pine-forests. The suspension of the duties on lumber imported into Chicago will not cause a loss of $500 of revenue to the United States, though it will relieve us from an unnecessary tax, paid, as the Detroit *Post* claims, to the lumbermen. We know of no ground on which the continuance of such a tax, for such a purpose, can be justified; at all events it looks very cruel for Congress to interpose and insist that the burnt-out population of Chicago, before rebuilding their dwellings and houses, shall pay to these owners of pine-forests a royalty of many millions of dollars. And it does look rather selfish for these people to demand of the houseless, homeless people of this city eight or ten millions of dollars bonus, over and above the value of the lumber, for the privilege of rebuilding their homes.

The real objection of the Detroit paper, however, is, that the suspension of the tax for one year, in the case of Chicago, would stimulate the appetite of the people for untaxed building materials. Anything which goes to expose, in a practical manner, the injustice and impolicy of taxing such materials, must be opposed and defeated at all hazards. Can anything be a grosser travesty on "Protection to Manufactures" than a tax on the raw materials of manufactures?

SNAPP JUDGMENT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In yesterday's issue we allowed the irreverent Bohemians who represent the New York press in Washington to give their impressions of the remarkable speech of the Hon. Mr. Snapp, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the President's proposed reform of the Civil Service. It is now evident that these fellows attended only to the humorous features of Snapp's oration, leaving the wonderful flights of his eloquence and the still more wonderful divings of his logic quite unrecorded. They told us with what fresh simplicity and ingenuous *sang froid* the honorable member from Joliet placed his thumb upon his nose, and, twirling his digits at the Democratic members, exclaimed: "You are hungry for the offices; you are always fishing for them; but *you can't come it!*" But they did not tell us by what high-soaring and far-straddling rhetoric the distinguished statesman denounced, and by what deep-tearing logic he exposed, the folly and knavery of the "Civil Service Commission."

To remedy this neglect, we reprint from the *Congressional Globe* a full report of Mr. Snapp's effort, minus the applause-marks and a few of his *extempore* squibs, which he seems to have withheld from the official reporter. It will be seen that this speech tears the "so-called Commission" (this is Mr. Snapp's phrase) all to pieces; that, indeed, it leaves not so much as a boot-heel or a vest-button of Curtis, and the other designing scoundrels who comprise that Commission, visible. In the first place, Mr. Snapp gives out that he represents the People, and that under our form of government the People govern,—a theory we have seen propounded before. Indeed, we have seen it even more happily and lucidly expressed than Mr. Snapp has put it. But so was the power of steam known before Fulton applied it to navigation; and though Andy Johnson, or Mr. Hesing, or any other orator may have taken out a patent on the shibboleth, "People's Gov'ment," it remained for Mr. Snapp to discover the connection between that idea and the Snappian theory that there shall be no measures taken to insure permanence, intelligence, and capacity in the administration of the Government, and to purge political nominations and elections of the elements of corruption now besetting them. Buckling this sublime, if not self-evident, truth to his loins, Snapp walks into his opponents in this fashion: "Why," says Snapp, "this people that we are talking about made this 'ere Government. In the very first line of that charter of our Government they begin by declaring, in tones louder and further-reaching than the loudest thunder, that 'we, the *People*,'" etc. *Eh!* What have the so-called Commissioners to say to that? And what do they say to the remark, further on, that their "so-called" reform is "the biggest scheme to bind the People of this country, hand and foot, since the day when the Parliament of Great Britain declared the right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever?"

At all events, if the President, abetted by the "so-called" Commission and the public sentiment of the nation, is not "binding the people hand and foot" by these odious regulations, he is at least binding Snapp hand and foot; for, whereas Snapp bound himself to "fix" his friends in the nominating convention as soon as he should get to Washington, he finds himself now utterly unable to pension one of them on the Public Treasury. Hence Snapp is unquestionably bound hand and foot; and if the People, whom Snapp loves so dearly, can only, by some mesmeric power, be made to put themselves in Snapp's place, they will then answer the orator's description; otherwise not. But the probability is that, as Snapp doesn't care a snap for the People, so also the People do not care a snap for Snapp, and his promises to pay for his nomination in goods which don't belong to him. It is all well enough for Snapp to "stand on the watch-tower of liberty, to warn the people of their danger—to cry aloud and spare not,"—nay, more, to hurl his defiance to the enemy by gyrating his fingers before his nose and crying aloud, "You can't come it," all the while maintaining his position upon the watch-tower of liberty; but, so long as the interest in which he cries aloud is so obviously the interest of Snapp, and not that of the People, the People will not take an intense interest in his howls about "despotism" and all that.

But we don't wish to be severe upon Snapp. It is the first time he has flown the American Eagle from the new forum of his statesmanship, and he should be encouraged. We will, therefore, suppose him to think that he is really talking in behalf of the popular cause. But, when Snapp says, "Pray, Mr. Chairman, who do the offices belong to if they do not belong to the successful party?" he reminds us of the other statesman who wrote his name "Jon," and demanded of critics "What in thunder J-o-n did spell if it didn't spell John." His logic is even worse than his grammar; the radical error being that "the offices" are of the nature of spoils due for certain exertions in political canvasses, instead of duties owed by the citizens to the Government, or (as in nearly all the cases touched by the Civil Service reform) a business transaction by which the Government secures certain services by seeking out the men best qualified to render them, and paying them the market value of such services.

HESING VS. COLLYER.

Mr. Hesing and Mr. Collyer have now had their say on the fire-ordinance business. Mr. Collyer has written sentimentally and Mr. Hesing has written sententiously, and both gentlemen have recalled some touching reminiscences of the days they spent under the lindens of Heidelburg; and we rejoice to know, from their letters, that we have two good patriots among us. We regret, however, that these letters are devoted so largely to patriotism; for, while we know that Mr. Collyer is a patriot *per se*, we are willing to assume that Mr. Hesing is a patriot also. We are also delighted to know that, when Mr. Collyer saw the Stars and Stripes floating under the lindens from a window, he took off his hat and said good-morning to it; and that the Stars and Stripes were Mr. Hesing's private property, and that they floated from the window of Mr. Hesing's boarding-house, which we hope was built in the most approved fire-proof manner, and that he carried a pocket edition of the flag with him in Europe, which he unfolded as often as he did his pocket-handkerchief, and flaunted in the faces of the effete aristocracy; that Mr. Collyer paid ten cents to a hand-organist for one revolution of Yankee Doodle, and that Mr. Hesing paid a brass band five dollars in gold for one blast of Hail Columbia.

We are willing to assume that Mr. Hesing arrayed himself in a coat all over stars, and pants striped all up and down as gorgeously as the zebra; that he carried the Declaration of Independence in one vest-pocket, and the Constitution in the other; that he had the American Eagle rampant on every one of his buttons; that he hired a band in every German village to play American national airs; that when he took his *weiss bier* he always drank to the *Gesundheit* of the Bird of Freedom; and that he argued the Kaiser blind on the advantages of the republican form of government over that of the German Empire.

We are willing to assume all this. In fact, we are just as willing to acknowledge that Mr. Hesing is a patriot and used to practice it as a trade, as we are to acknowledge that Mr. Collyer is a working man and used to pound on an anvil. But just now the people don't care to be enlightened on these points, which are universally accepted. They want to know Mr. Hesing's views on topics more nearly allied to the subject under discussion. They would like to know, for instance, his views on assembling a mob of disorderly persons, and marching them to the Common Council Chamber to influence legislation; on smashing the windows, thrusting a Prussian flag into the room, and taking possession of the same in a violent manner; on assaulting policemen; on driving Aldermen out of their chamber; on exhibiting effigies of Aldermen dangling from gibbets, for the offence of legislating to protect the city from the possibility of another great conflagration, etc., etc. These are the points upon which the people would like to be enlightened by Mr. Hesing. They would like to know from Mr. Hesing if he considers such demonstrations as these proofs of patriotism. If so, they would much prefer that Mr. Hesing should go back under the lindens to practice his notions of patriotism. It is altogether too violent and summary to suit this latitude. There is a degree of license and autocracy in Mr. Hesing's patriotism to which Americans are not accustomed. Mr. Hesing complains loudly of the prejudice against Germans. The prejudice is not against Germans collectively, but against individual Germans whose patriotism takes the form of mobbing the public authorities and breaking the windows of the City Hall. We submit that Mr. Hesing has not touched the main point at all in his ingenious reply to Mr. Collyer, and we suggest that, when he writes his next letter, he should drop the subject of patriotism altogether, and give us his views as to what constitutes the simplest duty of a law-abiding citizen; and that, if he is a law-abiding citizen, he shall indulge in a species of patriotism less liable to be made the subject of Grand Jury investigations.

THIERS' RESIGNATION.

M. Thiers, President of the French Republic, on Saturday executed his repeated threat, and resigned, whereupon the Assembly, by resolution, invited him to withdraw the resignation, which he did, and he is still President. The immediate cause of this action is the refusal of the National Assembly to tax the raw materials of the manufactures of France. When M. Thiers was first called to the responsibility of the Government, and while a member of the Assembly, he proposed a scheme of finance, whereby the indemnity due to Prussia could be speedily paid, and France relieved of the foreign occupation. Necessarily connected with this was a revenue system involving taxes, many of them previously unknown to France, or, if known, but lightly felt. Part of this system was a heavy tax on imports. The General Assembly adopted the financial scheme of M. Thiers, but refused to adopt the revenue system in all its parts. The tax on raw material was a death-blow to French manufactures. Goods of the kind manufactured in France, and largely exported, were actually brought from England, Belgium, and other places, and sold in all parts of France at less than they could be produced for by the French. The imposition of duties on the manufactures of other countries afforded no protection, so long as the French export trade was destroyed, and the manufacturing production reduced to the supply of the home market, in which the English and Belgian goods were sold in successful competition. The tax on raw material, therefore, was, after a few months, abandoned, and, despite Thiers' perpetual demand for its restoration, the Assembly refused to re-enact it. A result of the general increase of the tariff was an increase in the cost of subsistence, including an increase of rents and of interest. The cost of production of every kind was largely increased. Since that time there has been a struggle between the President and the Assembly upon the subject of this tariff,—Thiers insisting, with more than his usual obstinacy, upon taxing everything imported into France. He clings to the Protection doctrine with unabated vigor. These disagreements have more than once elicited from Thiers a threat to resign; the threats have produced a compromise; and this continued until the question was narrowed down to the one of taxing raw materials. Upon this the Assembly was peremptory. In vain did the Ministry threaten, coax, and bully,—the Assembly refused. The crisis came at last. The Ministry and the President demanded the tax on raw material. The Assembly at last passed the bill imposing the tax, with a condition that the tax should not be collected, except as a last resort, in case of emergency. This was distasteful to Thiers, who promptly resigned, as did his Ministers. The Assembly passed a resolution declaring that the tax was a financial and not a political one, and that the difference in opinion was not a want of confidence.

The misfortune, perhaps, of the Assembly is, that the resignation was not accepted. The petulant old gentleman imagines that with his retirement France must cease to exist. He makes the common mistake of supposing himself essential to France, when probably the fact is, he is the great obstruction to the general restoration of the prosperity of the country. In the ordinary course of nature, M. Thiers cannot live much longer; France must lose him at some time; and perhaps the best thing the Assembly can do is to accept his resignation the next time it is offered.

The "Ohio Liquor Law"—the system which Illinois has just adopted, of repressing the trade in intoxicating drinks by making the vendor responsible to some extent for the behavior of a drunkard—is making quite a sweep through the country. After being tried with success in Ohio, it has carried the conservative Legislature and Governor of Illinois in its favor, and made its appearance in the Wisconsin Legislature, with strong backing in the way of petitions, and with every prospect of passage. It seems likely that the Ohio Law will become as much a subject of popular discussion and of angry clamor among the rumsellers as the Maine Law was eighteen or twenty years ago. It is to be hoped that it will prove more capable of enforcement, and more efficacious in striking the evil at which it was aimed, than Neal Dow's nostrum proved. Legislation against the traffic in intoxicating beverages has never been very successful. From the Lycurgan code, which aimed to discourage drunkenness by much the same method which the Homœopathic doctors now cure, or claim to cure, their patients, down through the law of the French monarch, who clipped an ear of all his inebriate subjects, to the Yankee system already referred to, the legal enactments against the wine-traffic have been lamentably inadequate to their purpose. Statistics show that the habit of drinking some kind of alcoholic beverage has steadily increased during the last fifty years in all countries. The consumption, *per capita*, of ardent spirits in England is greater, by 175 per cent, than it was in 1825, and the increase in America has been even greater than this. If our present liquor law shall serve to check the vice of drunkenness, it will prove the most beneficent measure which our legislators have ever devised for the correction of evils not of a purely political nature; and, if it is capable of the good effects which are claimed for it, no time should be lost, after the expiration of the legal period between enactment and enforcement, in putting the law into faithful execution. The only way to test the merit of a statute—to give the public the benefits of its merits if it be a good one, or to secure its repeal if a bad one—is to execute it vigorously and in good faith.

The State Legislature has pending before it a bill to authorize the formation of companies for the investment of money on real and personal property, commonly known as Mr. Greenebaum's bill. There are several such companies, possessing large capital, in Germany, and their usefulness is well known to all who have taken pains to acquaint themselves with the financial institutions of that eminently thrifty country. We have examined Mr. Greenebaum's bill, and we can discover no clause in it to which any rational objection can be urged. Its effect, if passed, will be to bring a large amount of foreign capital to the State, the beneficial effects of which will not be confined to the city, since every addition to the loanable capital of the community must tend to lower the rate of interest in all parts of the State. The only objection we have heard raised against the bill is, that it will create a monopoly. And this again is based upon the assumption that nobody but Mr. Greenebaum can organize a company in which foreign capitalists will invest their money! If Mr. Greenebaum so far possesses the confidence of foreign capitalists that he can successfully organize such a company, and induce foreigners to put their property in it (of which we know nothing), why should he not be allowed to do so? Who is to be harmed by it? Even though he were the only man who could do so, what possible injury could come of it? But we are advised that he is not the only person who will undertake to organize companies under the proposed law; that, in the event of its passage, there will be others started, perhaps as soon as his; and that he will have all the competition in lending foreign capital to citizens of Illinois that anybody can desire. We hope, therefore, the Legislature will speedily pass the bill, or that some of its opponents will assign a valid reason why it should not be passed.

The marked difference between the English and American ideas of the value of the plea of insanity in murder-cases is strikingly exemplified by the result of the Watson murder-trial at Chatham, England. The Rev. Mr. Watson was an author of considerable reputation, and renowned for extensive and exact classical learning. At the time of his committing the crime of which he has been convicted, he was 56 years of age, and had lived with his wife for thirty years. Their married life had apparently been harmonious and happy. On the night of Sunday, Oct. 7, 1871, Mr. Watson killed his wife by striking her on the head. The servants were told that their mistress had gone out of town for a few days, and no alarm was excited. The criminal then ordered a large packing-box, but afterwards found one at home, in which he placed the body of his victim. This done, he spent Tuesday in writing and reading, while the corpse was lying in an unlocked room up-stairs, and on Wednesday morning he attempted suicide by taking prussic acid. A surgeon was called in, and saved his life. The murderer had evidently felt sure of death, and had written a long letter to his physician, in which he said: "I have killed my wife in a fit of rage. Often and often she has provoked me, and I have endeavored to restrain myself, but rage overcame me, and I struck her." On the trial, his counsel brought forward the plea of insanity. In the United States, it would have cleared him beyond a doubt. Here is a man of gentle, refined manners, and scholarly tastes; a man whose relations with all about him, and especially with his wife, were happy; a man who had nothing whatever to gain, and everything to lose, by committing murder; and yet, in a sudden fit of rage, he beats his wife to death with the butt of a pistol, then packs the corpse in a box, and makes no effort to conceal it, except to tell the servants not to go into the unlocked room where it is, and, when nearly three days have passed, he confesses his crime and attempts suicide, in which he nearly succeeds. No man in his senses would or could act in this way, and in the United States there could be no doubt of the verdict. In England, however, the plea avails nothing. The jury have brought him in guilty of murder in the first degree, and the Rev. John Selby Watson has been sentenced to the gallows. The sentence is, apparently, unjust; but, after all, English severity seems to be better than American laxity. Probably no city of Great Britain could exhibit such a record as that of New York for the last year, with three hundred murders committed and but one man hung.

Late English papers comment severely on the fact that, during the holidays, the theatres in London were warned by the Lord Chamberlain not to allow their burlesques and pantomimes to contain reflections on the present Administration. The *Saturday Review* very justly says that a Government which cannot be laughed at must be very weak, and proceeds to draw a most unfavorable picture of the gloominess which has characterized the country since the advent of Mr. Gladstone. The one mirthful gleam—the Hon. Robert Lowe's classical pun for matches—resulted most unfortunately, and has apparently confirmed the present Ministry in the idea that any joke whatever will endanger their official existence as much as that did. The authority to prevent theatrical flings is derived from a rather arbitrary construction of an old law, passed "to prevent immorality and lewd jesting." This stretch of authority, with the peculiar revelations of the reading of private telegrams by the Hon. Mr. Scudamore, seems to have awakened a small flurry of indignation, which is, however, rapidly passing away, as questions of far greater importance press upon the public attention, and turn every one's thoughts to the approaching struggle between Liberals and Conservatives. This cannot be much longer delayed, and Disraeli is said to look confidently forward to a speedy return to power.

A recent debate in the Boston Board of Aldermen touches a subject which is not aired very often by Aldermanic officials. It was discovered that all the money for "contingent expenses" had been expended in eating and drinking; and, as another opportunity for something in the way of a supper had occurred, a resolution was offered to transfer $1,000 to that fund. Whereupon a general hanging out of linen commenced. One Alderman was confident that these suppers were demoralizing to Committees. Another mourned over their expense. And, one after the other, the Aldermen arose and deprecated the practice of eating and drinking at public expense, and then unanimously voted to make the transfer and eat the forbidden fruit. There is one thing certain in all deliberate assemblies, and that is, that eating and drinking which do not cost the eater and drinker anything are legal. To these, some deliberative assemblies have added felonies. In Chicago, they are happily combined. Alderman Glade is just now availing himself of these privileges, and enjoying his nightly symposia as if nothing had occurred. As there is a fair prospect that he may have several other companions in the corridor ere long, whose hunger and thirst will continue, we submit that, under the circumstances, the contingent expense fund shall not be drawn upon to supply the eating and drinking of Aldermen who will then have nothing else to do, and whose appetites will be correspondingly increased.

The draft for $1,000 which the Grand Duke gave to the Mayor of Montreal, for the benefit of the poor of that city, has been curiously misapplied. When Alexis was there, the Mayor became responsible to the hotel-proprietors for their bill. After his departure, the City Council refused to appropriate any money for such a purpose, which throws the whole upon the Mayor. That official thereupon impounds the $1,000 draft, and declares his intention of applying it to the discharge of the hotel-bill, unless the Council reconsiders its vote in the matter. This is the state of things at present, and Mayor and Aldermen are endeavoring to throw upon each other the responsibility of depriving the poor of the money given directly to them, and especially needed by them at this time. Whatever may be thought of the sudden zeal for economy which the Council display, it is evident that no action on their part can justify the Mayor in his proposed misappropriation of the charity fund.

The Mormons, not content with their substantial miracle in making the desert blossom like the rose, have performed another, an account of which is published in the *Deseret News*, the official Church organ. The scene of the new miracle is laid in one of the Sandwich Islands, and distance has probably given it all its enchantment. But, according to the *News*, a man who for five years has been a palsied cripple has been fully restored to health by the simple command of a Mormon Bishop: "Arise and walk!" The result of the phenomenon has been a great increase in the number of native converts, who are delighted with a religion which sanctifies the ancient polygamous customs of their grandfathers. Italy, not to be outdone, has recently produced a wooden image of a Saint, which bows, and gesticulates, and weeps, in front of the Milan Cathedral, and so is scaring the light-minded Milanese into agonies of repentance and religion.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Quincy *Whig* complains that, while Forrest was playing "Jack Cade" in that city, a Masonic goat in the hall over the theatre got up and kicked up an awful rumpus.

—E. N. French, of Montezuma Township, has a bull calf, Prince William, which was exhibited at the Fair last fall, and is now only one year old, which weighs 1,050 pounds.

—A nervous old lady in Galesburg infects all her letters before reading them, by dipping them in aromatic vinegar. She mentions a number of cases of small-pox where the contagion was communicated through the mails.

—Mr. Judson Witherell, about 50 years of age, and who has resided in Aurora over twenty years, took his first trip by rail on Thursday, from Aurora to Yorkville.

—The Springfield *Journal* learns that Fred Godfried, the young German who was thrown from the sleigh at the time ex-Governor Mattesou was injured, is insane, and that two men are required to take charge of him.

—The receipts of the Jacksonville City Railroad, during December last, amounted to only $400.

—The Metamora Board of Health has closed up the American House on account of one of its boarders having the small-pox.

—Miss Mary Hood, of Litchfield, has received the prize offered by the publishers of *Hearth and Home* for the largest list of words formed from the letters "Prince Alexis."

—A woman named Johnson committed suicide last week, at Paxton, for rather a singular reason. She had married a Swede, and killed herself because her husband could talk in a language which she did not understand.

IOWA.

The Dubuque *Herald* in an article showing the extent of the industries of the city, sums up the value of manufactures for the year at $2,684,900, being an increase of $584,000 over the previous year.

—An economical Iowan, who had the toothache, determined to remove his tooth in the Indian fashion. Accordingly he bent down a sapling in the woods, lay down himself, and attached a stout cord to his tooth and the sapling. Then he touched the spring, and the next he knew, he had jumped over a grove of about forty small trees, and was trying to get out of a small pond that he happened to alight in.

—The Scott County bonded debt of $50,000, contracted in 1853-'54, for Mississippi & Missouri Railroad shares, was wiped out last week. The payments, including interest, aggregate $91,-895.10.

WISCONSIN.

There has been a school contest between Janesville and Madison, the result being as follows: Attendance, Janesville ahead; tardy marks, Janesville ahead; per cent of prompt attendance, Madison ahead. The average attendance in both schools was over 99 scholars out of 100.

—A Wausau female barber has retired from business on account of the arrival of a little shaver.

INDIANA.

A young lawyer in Fort Wayne recently charged one dollar per minute for consultation with a client.

—Several wealthy men of Laporte have signified their willingness to donate $500 each for the building of a permanent home for the Library and Natural History Association.

—Michigan City has enjoyed the sensation of a colored juryman. In a recent trial of a case before a Justice of the Peace, an American gentleman of African descent served as one of the twelve jurors for the first time.

—The four hundred and eighty-seventh saloon has been started in Fort Wayne.

—Logansport has gone to work to raise $150,000 to secure the Manhattan Sewing Machine factory.

—A denizen of the backwoods appeared on the streets of Evansville the other day attired in coon skin clothes.

—Hog cholera continues its ravages in some parts of Knox County. One farmer in Washington Township has lost his entire crop, about 40 head, by the disease, since Christmas.

—The Madison *Free Press* says: "The most curious performance of Tom Mullen's happy family of animals is the friendly gambols of pointer dogs and a white rabbit. These animals play and romp together like two kittens, and, on Saturday last, the rabbit bit a piece of flesh out of the dog's ear as big as a silver dollar, and the dog took the punishment in perfect good humor.

—Arrangements have been completed by persons in Indianapolis for the construction of a narrow-gauge coal road to the coal-fields. It will be used exclusively in the transportation of coal, and is designed to cheapen the price of fuel.

MICHIGAN.

At Saginaw City, March 1, a foot-race is to take place between R. T. Smith, the furniture dealer, and R. F. Hulse, the confectioner and fruit dealer. Their ages are a little above 60 years. The distance is from Porter to Water street. At the latter named street they will halt for refreshments. They are bringing themselves down to running weight. The match was made Jan. 5, and the wager is a barrel of sour-krout.

—The Coldwater *Republican* says that C. H. Burr, who deals solely in butter and eggs, commenced nine years ago, doing a $25,000 business the first year. Last year he paid out $225,000. He has an egg cellar unexcelled in the United States, containing 20 vats for pickling eggs, each capable of holding 6,000 eggs.

—A strong effort is being made to secure the removal of the United States Land Office from Ionia to Big Rapids, and for the purpose petitions are being circulated and forwarded to Washington.

—The Auditor General of the State reports the receipts for ten months at $213,699.31, and the expenditures at $1,274,304.14. The outstanding bonds amount to $2,392,028.49.

PERSONAL.

The latest discovered heir to $1,000,000 in England is George Kelly, of Halifax, who has been Jehu to the Black Maria in that locality for a long time.

—It is the Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* that says "We look upon James Fisk as one of the most remarkable types of the national character as yet developed. We regard his death as a private and personal grief, and a public and national calamity."

—A Washington Jenkins, having gone to church, wrote: "Miss Williams, a rosy blonde, has snugly gone through with her 'Ave Maria' in a lavender and plum-colored velvet."

—A letter was put into the Post Office at South Farmington, Mass., a few days ago, bearing the following direction: "Ulices S. Grant, Parsident of the Unighted States, Care of Conggress."

—Nineteen nephews and nieces will inherit the entire property of the late William Cummings, who died at Dartmouth, Mass., on the 8th inst. He was 88 years of age, a bachelor, and worth $250,000.

—The Hon. Archibald Atkinson died in Isle of Wight, Va., last week, in his 80th year. In 1812 he manned one of the boats that engaged the British at Craney Island, near Norfolk. He was subsequently elected State Senator and Congressman.

—"What I Know About Farming" seems to have demoralized Mr. Sickles the elder, father of our Minister to Spain. Emulous of Mr. Greeley's $10 turnips, it is said that Mr. S. conducts a dairy on scientific principles, wherein milk from his costly cows is more expensive than his son's champagne.

—On the 18th day of May, 1812, Calvin Knowlton was found guilty, by T. R. Hawley, J. P., of Ohio, of riding from the township of Morgan to the township of Lebanon with his sweetheart on Sunday, before sunset, the J. P. defining this to be "breaking the laws of morality." The fine imposed was one dollar.

—Mrs. Mary Troost, of Kansas City, Mo., who recently died in Pennsylvania, left property amounting to about half a million dollars. Besides numerous private bequests, she left four lots on which an Episcopal church and college are to be built, and her house for a parsonage. She also left a sum not to exceed $125,000, to build an opera house, to be called the Gillis Opera House.

—The Monongahela *Republican* publishes the following: "Our friend, James M. Springer, Esq., of Bellevernon, fills a somewhat curious position. He married a couple one day; sold them their furniture the next; in a short time afterward visited the wife in her sickness; attended her funeral as undertaker, and the following Sabbath preached her funeral sermon—and in a short time married the former husband to another lady, and again sold them their furniture."

—The Bolton correspondent of the London *Daily Echo* telegraphs under date of Jan. 3: "Last night Massarti, the lion-tamer at Mander's Menagerie, now exhibiting in this town, was torn to pieces by the lions with whom he was performing. He struck one of the lions on the nose, slipped on to his feet and armless side, and one of the lions immediately seized him by the scalp, and tore it almost off. The other lions then sprang upon him, and tore off the flesh completely from the lower part of his back and thighs, and inflicted serious injuries upon his chest, breaking, also, his right and only arm. The excitement in the show was so intense that the slides dividing the cage could not be got in. One of the lions then dragged their victim from the separate compartment back to the infuriated group, who again set upon him. The partitions were at last got up. The mangled body of the lion-tamer was then recovered and taken to the Infirmary, where, however, he died in ten minutes."

—"Mrs. Stokes," says the New York *Express*, "a good and beautiful lady, is on her way home from Europe, and will be here in a few days. She has had no inkling of the dreadful tidings which will greet her on landing in her own native city, and the meeting which will take place between the husband who has placed himself under the ban of the law, and the loving, confiding, and betrayed wife, can be imagined better than described. It is stated that Mrs. Mansfield, some month ago, endeavored to get Stokes to procure a divorce from this good woman; but in this she failed, as Stokes was not so lost to all fine feelings as to discard the wife of his bosom. The last letter written to Stokes by his wife was a model of forgiving conjugal affection."

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Alabama freedman "suicided" by leaning against a mule.

—A grazier in Sumner County, Kansas, has 51,000 head of cattle.

—California salmon and Illinois prairie hens are to be acclimated in New Zealand.

—In a deserted shop in Pittsfield, Mass., there rests on its block an anvil that has duty for more three hundred years.

—The Russian officers, when dancing with the ladies invariably count the time "*Un, deux, trois*," out loud, so as to be able to keep step with their partners.

—Modern appliances and discoveries in the dyer's art have rendered it possible to produce about two thousand different shades of color. This number, however, gives but a faint idea of the effects that might be produced by a continual admixture of one tint with another.

—Dr. A. S. Gerhard, of Philadelphia, has used chestnuts leaves quite extensively as a remedy for whooping-cough. They are administered either in the form of an infusion, of a syrup, or of a fluid extract. They contain considerable tannin; their taste is mildly astringent, without any decided bitterness.

—Rockville, Conn., boasts of a man who got married, became a happy father, buried both wife and child, married again, and buried the second wife, all inside of eleven months. He remarked, with great emotion, when handing in for publication the notice of his last wife's decease: "There's no rose without its thorn!"

—The Omaha *Herald* gives the following cure for headache: Take a pinch of salt and snuff it up the nostrils until you can taste the salt in your throat. Do not blow your nose for a considerable time, but as the water runs snuff it up until you can spit it out of your mouth. In changeable weather, or if you feel any return of it, repeat the remedy.

—The cultivation of the Chinese bamboo in California is exciting some attention. Its appearance is beautiful; its shade most graceful. The Chinaman sits under it and upon it; he sails in it and upon it; he rocks in it; his furniture is made of it, and he spanks the young ones with it. In fact, the "graceful bamboo" is as useful as it is ornamental.

—Col. Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., states that near the Federal fort in that city, there is a foundry or blast furnace, and that every night the flame, sparks and smoke can be seen flying over the magazine of the former, which at all times contains several tons of powder. An effort will be made to get the General Government to cede to Virginia Fort Norfolk for the purpose of using it for an emigrant depot.

—The following telegram has been received by the Committee of the Persian Famine Fund from Mr. Bruce, at Ispahan: "Thanks for £1,000. Famine worse than ever. Our poor list—10,000 dependent upon us. Daily deaths from starvation, 3,000. Feridan Christians starving. In addition, Ispahan poor thrown upon us, Jews starving. What can we expect? Three thousand pounds monthly will not feed all."

—A new island, some three miles in length, has been partly formed at the mouth of Mobile harbor, nearly opposite what is known as Sand Island, and has already had the effect of deepening the channel over the outer bar. It is said already to have attained such a height above water as to be the resort of birds and other sea residents, and, should it continue to increase, will have the ultimate effect of giving clear passage up the bay to ships of the heaviest draught.

—The steamer Reform, on a recent trip down the Sacramento River, rescued three Chinamen who had found a temporary abiding-place in the top of a big tree which had not been completely covered by the swollen stream. They were blue with cold, and their stomachs were painful concavities. As the elder of the trio and possessor of the most gigantic queue, remarked, when warming himself in front of the steamer's furnaces: "Too muchee heap cold; too muchee water—no too muchee grub. Three days no eatee nothing. Dam!"

—During the great storm in December, Lake Tahoe rose six inches in one day. At the last advices the snow along the western shore was six feet deep, packed hard and granulated. In many places along the the eastern slope of the western summit the snow drifts were from sixty to one hundred feet deep. During the storm eleven inches of rain and eighteen feet of snow fell. On Christmas Day, 1867, the lake rose fourteen inches in twenty-four hours. Von Schmidt's dam across the outlet of the Truckee River at Tahoe City, has been completed, but the gates (fifty feet in length) are suspended above the water, ready to be dropped at any moment.

—A Buffalo man must have the credit for the most novel invention yet proposed for propelling boats on the canal. The power is not attached to the boat, but the entire body of water in the canal is moved, and the current thus created is used as the propelling power. The plan embraces a wall laid in the centre of the canal its entire length, dividing it into two equal channels. At the head of each level is placed an immersed wheel of peculiar construction, which is moved by a stationary engine, and the action of which is to throw the water from one of the channels into the other. A current is thus created from the machinery in one channel and toward it in the other.

—A brewery on Long Island, N. Y., was the scene of a most extraordinary accident one day last week. Two men, Frank Gelvain and Michael Quinn by name, were engaged in purifying beer barrels with slaked lime dissolved in hot water, and upon turning one of these barrels on end, a violent explosion ensued whereby the head of the barrel was blown out with such force as to completely sever the face and fore part of the head from Gelvain as if it had been done with an axe. Of course his death was instantaneous. Quinn was badly stunned, and remained for a time insensible. It is evident that a very powerful gas had been generated from the lime.

NEW YORK.

Analysis of the Bank Statement—Review of the Markets.

Remonstrance to the Legislature From Erie Railway Stockholders.

A Bank Messenger Robbed in the Street.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The bank statement was favorable, and showed that the total reserve gained $1,432,900, against an increase in the total liabilities of $545,940. The net reserve gained $65,550. The gain in Legal-Tenders and the large increase in deposits over the increase in loans and Legal-Tenders reflect the movement of currency to this centre. The following is a comparison of the averages of the past and preceding weeks:

LOANS.	
January 13	$275,252,200
January 20	279,032,900
Increase, difference	$3,779,700
SPECIE.	
January 13	$27,982,900
January 20	27,695,300
Decrease, difference	$287,600
CIRCULATION.	
January 13	$28,439,300
January 20	28,371,200
Decrease, difference	$68,100
DEPOSITS.	
January 13	$214,824,000
January 20	220,361,500
Increase, difference	$5,537,500
LEGAL-TENDER.	
January 13	$43,699,000
January 20	45,419,500
Increase, difference	$1,720,500

MONEY

was easy but closed up rather firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong, and closed at the highest points of the day. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼@102½, and Unions at 93¼@93½ for firsts, 83¼@83½ for land grants, 87¾@88c for incomes, and 37¼@37½ for stock.

GOLD

opened at 109⅜, advanced to 109½, and was steady at 109⅜@109½ during the day. The bulls started a report that President Thiers had restored the monarchy to France and placed the Count of Paris on the throne; but the market was affected only ⅛ per cent, and soon reacted. The rates for carrying were 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 6, and 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull at 108¾ to 109⅛ for bankers' 60 days' sterling.

THE STOCK MARKET

was feverish at the opening, but soon advanced and closed firm. The features were Union Pacifics, which advanced on large transactions to 37¾, and Lake Shore, which touched 91⅛. The Milwaukee & St. Paul dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, less the Government tax of 2½ per cent, was announced to-day.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in high demand, and the prices of low medium grades were easier. Family grades were without change. No. 2 and superfine were in fair request and very firm. There was very little doing in wheat, with prices dull for spring and steady for winter. The latter was not freely offered. Shippers held off. Corn was abundant, and under the less favorable Liverpool advices and reduced limits to shippers' orders, the market was much lower.

To the Associated Press.

HEAVY STREET ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—John Russell, a messenger of the Metropolitan Bank, was robbed in the street, about noon, to-day, of $23,000 in gold certificates, and a quantity of notes and bonds. No arrests were made.

BACK PAY FOR THE POLICE.

City Chamberlain Palmer says $5,000,000, belonging to the city, are on deposit in the Broadway banks, and that the Comptroller is at liberty to draw on this to pay the police their back wages.

BANK CLOSED.

The Market Savings Bank was closed this morning, and a Receiver has been appointed. The excitement around the suspended institution this afternoon was very great. Crowds of indignant depositors blocked up the street and indulged in various threats against the officials.

BROOKLYN RESERVOIR.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty states that the Water Board of that city has unnecessarily involved an expense of $400,000 in connection with the construction of a reservoir.

VACCINATION.

The Principals of some of the public schools to-day made a request for the vaccination of the children under their charge. There were twenty-five deaths by small-pox during the week. Ten cases were reported yesterday.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

At the Fordham pigeon match, to-day, Bennett and Jeffray shot against DeForest and Banks. No police interference.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Erie stockholders, representing the sum of about $30,000,000, have issued a petition to the Legislature, remonstrating against the present management of the road, and asking for the repeal of the classification bill.

THE WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union, last evening, it was stated that several unions had recently withdrawn, on the ground that the organization was a political one. Some twenty-one unions, however, represented that the report was unfounded.

A BANK RUN.

Rumors were current yesterday of an intended run on the Bleecker Street and German Savings Banks.

A SUICIDE.

Miss Titus, whose sudden death was reported yesterday, was born and educated in Detroit, Mich.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, late of Chicago, will be installed to-morrow, as the successor of Dr. Ewer, in the rectorship of Christ Episcopal Church.

TAMMANY.

It is understood that the chief charge against the Directors of the Tammany society is that they have violated the clause providing that the yearly value of the estate of the Society shall not exceed five thousand dollars. The property of the society now rents for $36,000 a year.

A REFUTATION.

The story of an attempt to assassinate the St. Louis student at St. John's College is denied by the President of that institution. The statement arose from the fact that an unknown man recently endeavored to commit a burglary at that college.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION

to-day Mr. Williams testified that it is customary for steamship lines to give Inspectors $10 to $20 as a gratuity for work done when they deserve it. This custom has prevailed for a long time. Collector Grinnell would order against it.

Custom House Storekeeper Wilson testified that he had no knowledge of any arrangement between Leet & Co. and the Customs Inspectors to hurry goods to the store.

A letter was read from Mr. Kemble, of Boston, stating that he was taxed $60, gold, on two silk dresses brought by him from abroad in August last. He failed to obtain receipts for his money from the officials, and wrote the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied that the officials were not required by the regulations to give receipts for duties paid.

The following colloquy then ensued:

Senator Pratt. Is it your understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury received the money?

Senator Bayard. I don't believe he knew anything about it. I think it simply an outrageous act of plunder.

Senator Pratt. Do you think this man intended to smuggle these goods?

Senator Bayard. I don't know the man, but I don't believe he did. He pointed out the goods to the Inspectors.

Senator Casserly. It seems to me we can obtain nothing from the Custom House in relation to these charges. They are all Republicans, friends of the Administration. Not one of them has stepped forward to assist us in the discovery of alleged frauds.

Senator Bayard. On the contrary, they are called to defend themselves.

Senator Stewart. This is hardly relevant to the issue, although it may be pursued to advantage at another time.

It was finally ordered to refer the communication to the Collector, and ask him to explain it.

Mr. Carroll, weigher, Thompson's foreman, testified that all men who had given evidence against Mr. Thompson for not weighing soda ash bleaching were themselves the cause of this unusual dereliction of duty. They refused to work, and as the bark could not be delayed he had to take the average weight from the heads of the casks.

A DEFICIT AT THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The report of the Committee of Investigation on the affairs of the Eighth National Bank shows a deficit of $150,000, not including a claim of $120,000 lent the bank when in need. The bank had not been examined by the Government Examiner for two years and a half.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAMAGES ON BONDED GOODS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In regard to claims for damages on merchandise entered for immediate transportation to interior ports, Secretary Boutwell writes to Collector Fox, of St. Louis, as follows:

> The Department is of opinion that when merchandise is entered for transportation without appraisement, the port of destination should be placed on the same footing, as far as allowance for damage is concerned, as the port of original entry, and that the ten days specified in the act of 1797 should commence on the date of arrival at the port of destination. So much of Article 309, Revised Regulations, Part 4, as requires that damage on the voyage of importation shall be ascertained at the port where the vessel originally enters, is suspended in cases of this character, and the voyage of importation will be regarded as ending on the arrival of merchandise at its destination.

To The Associated Press.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An Indian delegation, composed of Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, called on the President to-day. The Cherokees were represented by W. P. Ross, C. N. Vau, and W. P. Adair; the Creeks by Chief Samuel Checote, Pleasant Porter, John Moore, and Sanford Perryman, and the Choctaws by Governor Pickelyn. They informed the President that they were opposed to Congressional legislation which proposed for them Territorial Government; they were satisfied with such institutions as they now had in the Indian country, and desired to be let alone to work out their own destiny. The Indians had confidence in the President, and were satisfied with his policy. They incidentally stated the progress they had made, referring to their institutions of learning, and the good order and thrift which prevailed among the several nations. The President received them kindly, and said that, as far as he was concerned, no Territorial Government shall be extended over the Cherokee country, unless its people wanted one. He expressed his gratification at the social progress, and assured them that he would at all times do whatever lay in his power to promote their prosperity. The delegation retired much pleased with the interview.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that President Grant is anxiously watching the developments made by the Custom House Investigating Committee in this city; that he is open in his denunciations of the violation of law which are reported, and that if Leet & Company do not disprove the charges against them, a general clearing out of the culprits will be ordered. Friends of the Administration in Washington have a desire to elicit testimony showing that the President had no personal or particular interest in Leet; that he had at one time directed Murphy to remove him; but Senators Stewart and Howe, it is said, decided not to allow the presentation of that testimony, they regarding the case of Leet and Porter and the President as such that they do not care to go into any evidence which would justify the President at the expense of the two former.

THE MCGARRAHAN CASE.

A Washington despatch says: "It is understood that General Sickles is to testify before the Senate Committee that he saw President Lincoln sign the McGarrahan patent, which was found recorded in the Land Office."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

President Thiers Tenders His Resignation.

Its Withdrawal at the Earnest Request of the Assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Thiers, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly, to-day, his formal resignation as President, accompanied by the announcement that all the Ministers had also tendered their resignations.

A vote was adopted almost unanimously—only six members dissenting—appealing to the patriotism of the President, and refusing to accept his resignation.

Deputation was appointed to announce to M. Thiers the action of the Assembly. A Deputy subsequently moved that a committee be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive, and, in case of failure, to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances.

All the Parliamentary clubs are sending a deputations to Thiers to dissuade him from his purpose.

The Deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting, this afternoon, and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not politics, and in voting against the purpose to tax raw materials, they had no intentions of expressing a want of confidence in the Government.

MARSAILLES, Jan. 20,—Midnight.—A deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on M. Thiers this evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber refused to accept his resignation.

Thiers consented to remain in the service of the Chamber and the country. It is probable the present Ministry will remain in office.

ILLINOIS.

Crime at Springfield—Horse-Thief Held to Bail—Personal—Negro Prevented from Voting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Burglars, sneak-thieves, and till-tappers are again infesting this city. A number of houses have been broken open and plundered. The house of J. L. Lamb was pretty generally overhauled on Thursday night, and robbed of many valuables. A number of fine horses have been stolen from various citizens, and a thieves' harvest has been the result of the past week's work.

The trial of Francis M. Dunlap, for stealing a pair of horses from Henry Brittan, was concluded last evening, after two days spent in the examination. At the conclusion, Justice Wood held the accused to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next Circuit Court. The bail was given. The case will come up for trial next month.

Mrs. Cornelius Burk, who was burned to death at Hartford, Conn., on Jan. 18, formerly resided in this city. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a lady of fine acquirements, and was universally admired and esteemed.

Lewis Bagley, of Caledonia, Pulaski county, was brought here last night and lodged in jail, charged with having prevented a negro from voting at a special election held in that town in May last. The evidence in the case is said to be clear.

OUR GUESTS.

Movements of the Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A military review in honor of the Japanese Embassy took place this afternoon. Cwakura, the Chief Embassador, was ill, and unable to attend. General Ymada, Minister of War, and suite were on the platform with Major General Cobb, N. G. C., and staff, and returned salutes as the different corps moved past. Yesterday there was an excursion to Mare Island, Alcatraz, &c., and a banquet on the steamer Capital; to-night a zouave drill, by the San Francisco Cadets, and a visit to the theatre. The Embassy is composed mostly of very young men; but it is conceded by everybody that for courtesy, good breeding, and quick intelligence, they will equal the same number of Caucasians from any nation of Europe or America.

Alexis' Visit to Denver.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—The Grand Duke Alexis, Lieutenant General Sheridan, and their party of buffalo hunters, reached here on Wednesday evening in a four and a half hours' run over the Denver Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne, where they were met by Governor McCook and a committee of our Common Council and citizens. Their arrival here was attended by no formal reception ceremonies, but there was a large crowd at the depot. The distinguished visitors were driven in carriages to the American Hotel, where appropriate quarters had been prepared for them. A grand ball in honor of the Duke was given at the hotel on Thursday evening. Yesterday the party took a trip over the Colorado Central Railroad to Golden City, and thence in carriages to the Clear Creek Cañon, to witness the mountain scenery and the mining regions. They returned to Denver last evening, having greatly enjoyed the day. The party left eastward in the night train over the Kansas Pacific Railroad. They will stop for a day's buffalo hunt at Kit Carson's, and will also visit Topeka, the capital of Kansas; thence they will go to Kansas City, then to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, and then to St. Louis, reaching Chicago some time next week.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Barely a Quorum in Either House at Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.—There was the usual stampede last night, and both Houses have barely a quorum. The only way to arrest this is to have Saturday made pay-day, then more business would be done than at any other time in the week. At present the attendance presents a graceful curve, reaching its highest point on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, and its lowest on Saturday and Monday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and did nothing special except to vote down a bill allowing women to hold school offices.

The Senate had a dull and indecisive debate on the Revenue bill. Probably a vote will be reached on Tuesday on Washburn's amendment.

The Governor also sent back to the latter body the bill for making a reassessment of the property in Cook County, and it was made the special order for Thursday.

Prorogation of the Legislature of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—In the Nebraska Legislature, the Senate came to a dead lock, last night, over the bill donating 10,000 acres of land to a company for the purpose of developing the salt springs at Lincoln, the vote being 6 for and 6 against the bill. After being in session all night a recess was taken for breakfast, and at 9 a. m., after much wrangling, President Hascall declared the Senate adjourned to Dec. 31, 1872. Six Senators left the chamber. The remaining 6 pronounced the adjournment illegal, and ordered the arrest of the seceding members. They were put under arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but afterward released, and have departed to their homes. The remaining Senators are still in session, and expect the arrival of a seventh member, who has been absent, when they will have a quorum.

The House met at 10 a. m. A motion was made to adjourn to December 31, which was amended to adjourn to Monday next, and carried.

At this time there arrived a message from Governor James proroguing the Legislature. Before it could be read, however, the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

The following appeal to the people is being circulated:

> "The bubble of corruption busted. The Senate adjourned—the House prorogued. Thomas, Crapsey, Abbott, Sheldon, Metz, and Hascall have been under arrest. The people of Lincoln and Nebraska City hold indignation meetings to-night. Will Omaha join us? MANY CITIZENS OF LINCOLN."

Proceedings of the Ohio Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—In the Senate the bill passed authorizing School Boards to make such rules as they think proper to secure the vaccination of pupils attending the public schools; also the bill authorizing cities of the second class, with a less population than 10,000, to levy an additional tax for sanitary purposes. Bills were introduced to secure to mining associations the right to condemn property for railroads to and from the mines; also supplementary to an act providing for assignments in trust, so as to require notice of assignments to be given to creditors.

Conviction of a Murderer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—The trial of Charles Hurd, of Orleans, Ionia County, for the murder of C. M. Hubbard, has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The offence was committed in Orleans on August 8, 1870. Hubbard was at work for Hurd, and became incensed at what he deemed harsh treatment of a boy also employed by Hurd. They had an altercation, during which Hubbard, who was much larger, took Hurd by the collar and jerked him down. A workman interfered. Hurd then went to the house, in a very excited state, and got a revolver. He then went out, and soon met Hubbard, with whom he renewed the controversy, and invited him into the house. They went in, Hurd in advance. Hubbard pursuing with some menaces, Hurd went into the bedroom and forbid Hubbard's advance. The latter kept going, when Hurd fired twice, the shots causing death, not long after. The defence admitted the shooting, but claimed that Hurd was afraid of bodily harm, and acted in self defence.

A Warmoth Triumph in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—There was some excitement to-day over a heavy concentration of metropolitans in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute. All the Carterite Senators took their seats in the State House. A resolution declaring the late extra session legal, and, consequently confirming Mr. Pinchback's election as President and Lieutenant Governor, was adopted, by a vote of 11 to 16,—Pinchback having the casting vote. This action was regarded as a decided triumph for the Warmothites.

WISCONSIN.

Important Action by the Regents of the University.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the University Regents, just closed, some important action was taken. A resolution was adopted that the University faculty shall furnish graded schools a list of studies, and the per cent in each branch required for admission to the various college classes, and the sub-freshman class, and all persons bringing from principals of graded schools certificates of graduation and requisite standing in such studies, shall be admitted without further examination into such classes as they may be qualified for; and as soon as the law and the University income will admit shall have free tuition. This, it is thought, will connect the University more directly with our public school system, and encourage students from high schools; will lead to the discontinuance of the preparatory department, and confine the work of education to higher education. After much discussion, it was voted that the distinctive features of a female college be maintained by furnishing separate instruction to young women, when preferred, but that no student shall be debarred from electing and pursuing courses or studies in any or all departments, in company with young men. Applicants to the Law Department were required to have an ordinary English education, and, as requisite to graduation, evidence of three terms faithful study under the direction of the law faculty, and other conditions additional to those heretofore imposed. A conference was held with the Legislative Education Committee in regard to the wants of the University. In consequence of a deficiency in the revenues, an appropriation of $10,000 is desired. Mr. Carrington Phelps, a graduate of Yale College in 1870, the champion oarsman of the New England Colleges, was appointed Professor of Elocution for one year.

UTAH.

Indictments for Murder—An Enabling Act—District Attorney Bates.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 20.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day presented indictments against John Beegar, for the murder of Edward Doyle, and John A. Blythe, James Toma, and Alexander Burt for the murder of Dr. J. R. Robinson, but was discharged, on preliminary examination, some weeks ago, and rearrested this afternoon by Marshal Patrick. The jury passed a highly complimentary resolution on behalf of late acting United States Attorney Bostin and Assistant Attorney-General George Maxwell, and then adjourned to Feb. 20.

The bill for the election of delegates to the convention for the admission of the State was finally passed and sent to the Governor. A provision was included submitting the constitution to the people.

A petition is in circulation praying the Government to retain George C. Bates as United States District Attorney.

Dominion Board of Trade.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—The discussion in the Dominion Board of Trade on trade relations with the United States Commercial Zollverein, terminated in the adoption of resolutions for the appointment of a delegation to confer with the Executive Council of Canada and the United States National Board of Trade, affirming that it is the opinion of the Board that the idea of a Zollverein could not be entertained, although they were willing to negotiate for the removal of all restrictions interfering with the legitimate prosecution of trade as far as might be found beneficial to the interests of the two countries. Messrs. Hazard and McLaren the American delegates, addressed the Board, advocating closer commercial relations with Canada. A motion was adopted expressing the hope that crude petroleum would be considered in any arrangement that might be effected for the purpose of bringing about free trade.

Wendell Phillips at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Wendell Phillips delivered his lecture on the political situation at Mercantile Library Hall to-night, to a very large audience. Further than to say that he regarded Civil Service reform, as at present contemplated, a magnificent delusion, that he did not expect to live to see one iota of it put into practice; that he had no more confidence in that great soldier (meaning Grant) than he had in any other carpet-bagger who had gone South, and that he believed the nominee of the Republican party, whoever he may be, will be elected President, he did not touch upon ordinary political affairs, but centered into a philosophical discussion on the relation of wages to wealth, and labor to capital; the great and growing power of railroad corporation; cheap money, the government of great cities, trades' unions, the Internationale, &c. The lecture was well received, and many sentiments expressed were heartily applauded.

The Revolution in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 20.—The revolutionists, under Quiroga, attacked Cortinas' forces at Camargo, yesterday. Fighting still continues. The Custom House here refused to allow anything to pass into the country. The diligence and mail from the interior have been discontinued in anticipation of the fall of Camargo. The rebels claim that Generals Martinez and Maranjo are besieging the city of San Luis Potosi, and hold portions of that State. General Guerrer and Garcia De La Cadera are besieging the city of Zacatecas, and hold nearly all that State. General Berrego holds Durango, and sent 1,000 men to occupy Chihuahua. The States of Cohuila and Nuevo Leon are held by Trevinos while Quiroga invades the State of Tamaulipas to capture all the towns on the frontier. It is evident that this city is soon to be surrendered by the revolutionists, if not taken.

Telegraphic Brevities.

In the Wharton trial, at Baltimore, yesterday, Mr. Steele was obliged to suspend argument, owing to fatigue. Mrs. Wharton is almost worn out by her long imprisonment and protracted trial.

—Governor Carpenter has ordered a special election in the Forty-ninth Representative District of Iowa, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Martin Kaier.

—In Lakeville, Mass., on Friday, a dentist named Charles A. Leach, while laboring under delirium tremens, shot Thomas Bump, John Capeless, Daniel Swift, and H. W. Coombes. The two first named are supposed to be mortally wounded.

—The Grand Jury at New Orleans has found a true bill against Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Senator Butler, and others, for the shooting of Morgan Chester on New Year's Day, and they have been held to bail in $1,500 each.

—The loss by the fire at New Albany, Ind., on Friday night, is much less than what was estimated, being about $5,900. The residence of Mr. Jacoby was valued at $800; insured in the Hartford for $500. The furniture in the house was insured in the German Insurance Company of Indianapolis. Colonel Kent's loss is about $2,500; no insurance. On McMahon's Park House the loss was $2,800; insured in the Royal, of London, for $4,000.

—J. A. Holiday, of Wheeling, West Va., has a white marble hearth stone, three feet long, seventeen inches wide, and two inches thick, which is as flexible as a piece of India rubber of the same dimensions. The stone was in the seminary at Moundsville, twelve miles below that city when burned some three years ago, and lay buried in the ruins till a day or two ago, when, upon being dug out, this extraordinary change in its character was discovered. It is discolored by the fire, but it is as white as ever under the surface, and there has been no discernable change in the grain. It lost no weight, but when broken the fragments can be crushed in the fingers. Hundreds of people have gone to see this curiosity, and a description has been sent to the Smithsonian Institute.

—There are upward of a hundred teams at work in Little Cottonwood, hauling ore to the terminus of the Utah Central. The snow is several feet deep in the canyon, but the travelling is said to be excellent for sleighs. The miners find no difficulty in working under ground, and these mines will, in all probability, continue lively through the winter, making a big yield of ore before the spring.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 12094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27442, both inclusive.
$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 686 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5050 to No. 5691, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2966, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11002 to No. 13160, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3462 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
$4,000,000
$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

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LONDON.

Recollections of an Octogenarian Physician.

Sir Henry Holland's Reminiscences of Distinguished Characters.

President Lincoln---Sir Walter Scott---Madame de Staël---Marie Louise.

Louis Napoleon---Lord Palmerston---Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Moore, Rogers, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Living in London at the present hour is a physician now entering his 84th year, who has known the eminent men of every country during more than half a century; who has enjoyed their friendship, and has attended many of them professionally; who is a great traveller, and a charming essayist; who is rich and honored, and who, to sum up all, has just given the Recollections of His Past Life to the world. When I mention the name of

SIR HENRY HOLLAND,

I shall mention one that is familiar to hundreds of cultivated Americans, and shall have aroused their attention to his book.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Sir Henry Holland has made eight voyages to the United States and Canada, and has known six Presidents. He speaks admiringly of Chicago. He knew Abraham Lincoln, and describes his quaint humor, curiously expressed in tales of Kentucky and Illinois life. Lincoln, he says, was a great admirer of Sydney Smith, and more than once quoted passages of Sydney Smith's writings. "I recollect," writes Sir H. Holland, "sitting with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward over a log-fire in the White House (the Federal forts and General Lee's dismantled villa seen from the windows, across the Potomac), a few hours only after intelligence had been received of the first disastrous battle of Chattanooga. The conversation at first centered on this event; but the cheerful temperament of those two remarkable men gradually transferred itself to other topics, and the President aroused himself and us by some of those racy anecdotes which so often carry more of practical truth than any dry reasoning can afford,—now and then stopping for a moment to put a fresh log on the fire." Sir Henry possesses the map of the seat of war in Virginia, which President Lincoln habitually used for reference, and which he gave to him.

Sir Henry became acquainted with

JEFFERSON DAVIS

when the latter was in President Pierce's Cabinet; and in 1860 was asked to render some kindness "to a man broken down in mind, body, and estate by the events of the preceding years. Political feeling can have no fit place in cases of this kind."

SEMI-DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

Sir Henry Holland has been sometimes concerned in a semi-diplomacy. "One of these occasions," he says, "was that of the serious quarrel which ended in the Oregon Treaty. Having returned from Washington, where I heard much upon the question from members of the American Government, I continued my intercourse by letter, under Lord Aberdeen's cognizance and suggestion; and with the good effect, at least, of better defining some minor points, on which there had been misunderstanding, and of aiding the conviction in America that this upright English statesman had for his sole object the just and peaceable settlement of the question. Again, in 1859, when visiting President Buchanan at Washington, he put into my hands all the more recent documents regarding the San Juan question, including the instructions to General Scott for its provisional settlement. Here, as in so many other treaties, the omission of a few clear, defining words provoked a dispute about this wretched little island, which mischievous people might have hurried on to the grave arbitrament of war. There have been other occasions of late, to which I will not do more than allude, where my intercourse with the British Minister at Washington, and the American Secretary of State, have, in some slight degree, subserved to negotiations in progress. I may mention here, as an interesting recollection to myself, that on two different occasions during my visit to the United States in 1853, I became the medium, without any direct intervention on my part, of reconciliation between persons of much political influence, who had in each case been separated by the heat of party conflicts, personally far more violent in America than they are in England."

It will show the experience of our physician when I say that he told Lord Derby, the other day, that he professionally attended his (Lord Derby's) great-grand father some 45 years before. Here are a cluster of his recollections:

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

I saw him frequently, on his way to Italy, at the house of his son-in-law, Lockhart,—already an altered man, the effect of the first slight paralytic seizure, and painfully showing this alteration in the effort to recover the stories and events partially lost to his memory. It was not possible either to aid him or to arrest the effort. I saw him again in London, on the day of his return from the Continent, and each day of his stay here,—a state of hopeless paralysis and very imperfect consciousness. His frame was fitted for a longer life than 61, and I cannot doubt that it was shortened by the anxious and compulsory labors of his later years.

MADAME DE STAEL.

I saw much of Madame de Stael, at her own house in Argyll street, in those literary and political circles which she gathered round her, and where she declaimed or argued with all who could meet her with her own weapons and in her own language. Sir J. Mackintosh was the most frequent and expert of these intellectual combatants, and it was the combat most congenial to her tastes. * * * From my own observation, as well as that of others, I was led to believe that she would willingly have surrendered some thing of her intellectual fame for a little more of personal beauty. She was ever curiously demonstrative of her arms, as the feature which best satisfied this aspiration. A slip of paper open in her hand, and sedulously twisted during her eager conversation, might be a casual trick of habit, though there were some who gave it a more malicious interpretation.

THE EMPRESS MARIE LOUISE.

Marie Louise's manner was quiet and pleasing, without any other marked character. Of the great captive then at Elba, not a syllable, as far as I know, was uttered,—a silence which told more than any speech could have done. The remainder of her life gave interpretation to it. All, indeed, that we have ever learnt of the elder Napoleon, ever since his death, told us how little his hard and selfish nature was fitted to awaken tender feelings in those with whom he lived.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Sir Henry Holland has had an intimate acquaintanceship with Louis Napoleon. In 1831 he was summoned hastily to a house in Holles street, and found Prince Louis Napoleon ill of gastric fever, his mother hanging over his bed. Holland dined at the Prince's house ten days before the attempt on Boulogne, without any suspicion of the event impending, though the party was chiefly composed of those who accompanied him in his ill-fated expedition. Ill-fated, but not ill-advised, as subsequent events have shown. Forty years exactly from the time he first saw Napoleon, in Holles street, he visited him, at Chiselhurst—an exile again.

LORD PALMERSTON.

A trait of Lord Palmerston, mentioned by Sir Henry Holland, was his wonderful power of mastering or ignoring bodily pain. "I have seen him," he says, "under a fit of gout which would have sent other men groaning to their couches, continue his work of writing or reading on public business almost without abatement, amidst the chaos of papers which covered the floor, as well as the tables of his room. As a patient, he was never fretful, but obedient in every way, except as to this very point. And here, indeed, though I at first remonstrated against these unusual labors during illness, I soon saw that such remonstrance was not only fruitless, but injudicious. To Lord Palmerston, work was itself a remedy. The labor he loved 'physicked pain.' No anodyne I could have prescribed would have been equally effectual in allaying it,—or, as I may better say, in lessening that sense of suffering which is always augmented by the attention of the mind directed to it." Another point regarding Lord Palmerston, very little known, is the interest he took in all that concerned the Physical Sciences, and more especially Astronomy, Chemistry, and Mechanics. His knowledge of them was remarkable.

LORD ABERDEEN.

There was a complete contrast of natural temperament between Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen. The inborn vivacity and optimism of the former pervaded his life, both public and private, rescuing him, in a great degree, from many of the anxieties which pass, more or less, upon every step of a Minister's career. He had a singular power of clear and prompt decision, and was spared that painful recurrence to foregone doubt which torments feebler minds. Lord Aberdeen naturally looked at objects and events through a more gloomy atmosphere. He was wanting in that elasticity of body and spirit so useful in a public life. Sir Henry Holland, on one occasion, saw them as patients, in immediate succession, for several days together, when this contrast was presented under those strongly-marked colors which illness more especially discloses.

COLERIDGE.

Sir Henry recollects Coleridge as an eloquent but intolerable talker, impatient in the speech and opinions of others, very inconsecutive, and putting forth with a plethora of words, misty dogmas in theology and metaphysics.

WORDSWORTH

talked differently, but in a different era of life and phraseology. The latter part of his life was marked by a redundance of that egotism which before had been confined to a few, "which he certainly did not undervalue."

BYRON.

Holland, who saw much of Byron, says there was a certain haughtiness or seeming indifference in his manner of receiving the homage tendered him, which did not, however, prevent him from resenting its withdrawal. He was not a man with whom it was easy to cultivate friendship. He had that double or conflicting nature, well pictured by Dante, which rendered difficult any close or confinned relations with him.

MOORE

was morbidly sensitive, when singing his Irish ballads, to the effect. In the most touching passages, his eye was wandering round the room, scrutinizing jealously the influence of his song.

ROGERS.

In society, the most severe sarcasms of Rogers were often hidden under honeyed phrases,—leaving them obvious to others, while undetected by those whose foibles he assailed.

A BRILLIANT PARTY.

Holland met at Rogers' dinner-table, at one party, Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Crabbe, Luttrell, and Lockhart. What a brilliant array!

THE NIGHT DOCTORS.

Curious Superstition Among the Washington Negroes.

From the Washington Evening Star, Jan. 15.

A singular superstition among the more ignorant of our colored population is the firm belief in the existence of what they commonly term "night doctors." According to popular report among the class referred to, these "night doctors" perambulate the streets in pairs about midnight, and between that time and daybreak, searching for victims for the dissecting room. Armed with adhesive plasters, they are believed to lie in wait for "subjects" in dark alleys, from which they stealthily but quickly emerge whenever a colored person of suitable proportions passes. Advancing with muffled step behind the unsuspecting victim, one of these terrible "night doctors" reaches his hand over the shoulder of the colored man or woman, and dexterously clasp the adhesive plaster over his or her mouth, in order to prevent any outcry, while his confederate quickly ties the arms with a cord, with which he is prepared. Unable to give an alarm or make anything like successful resistance, the poor victim is placed in a covered carriage in waiting near by, and carried to the dissecting-room, where he or she is chloroformed into insensibility, and then bled to death by the heartless students. The dissection of the body then follows, after which the fatty parts of the body are "tryed" in cauldrons, for the purpose of obtaining the oil, which, according to popular belief among the colored people, afterward appears at the drug stores in the form of castor-oil. So firmly are many of the colored people impressed with this belief that they venture on the streets after nightfall with fear and trembling, and take to their heels whenever they notice anything suspicious in the movements of the passers-by. Of late they assert that the number of colored people who have disappeared is much larger than usual, and they are convinced that the doctors of Washington are not only supplying the dissecting rooms of the city with subjects, but are furnishing "castor oil," manufactured from colored adipose matter to the large cities throughout the country. A few nights since, an aged colored woman went to one of the police stations to inquire after her grandson, a fat boy, 9 years of age. She remained at the station for several hours bewailing the supposed fate of "Toney," whom she was certain was a victim of "the nasty night doctors," and was probably at that moment being boiled down to oil. The officers tried in vain to comfort her, and it was only on the appearance of the little fellow at the station that she was pacined. Night before last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a "solitary horseman" was seen on the island by some colored people, with a body thrown across the horse in front of him, and some colored persons who saw him imagined, from the limberness of the corpse, that it was some poor fellow, with his mouth effectually sealed with a sticking plaster, on his way to the dissecting room, there to be hacked into mince meat, or to be boxed for export to some other city. Those who saw him were afraid to tackle the man, but notified the police. There being no law against body-snatching in force, and no way to reach the offender, no action could be taken.

Those who indulge this singular superstition relative to "night doctors," imagine that young and obese subjects are preferred on account of the oil which they yield, and that hump-backs are also especially desirable, on account of their peculiar physical conformation, which renders their dissection of particular interest to medical students. Indeed, it is reported that as high as $150 each for first-class hump-backed subjects is offered by the "night doctors." We know not how this strange hallucination originated, but imagine it must have come down by tradition from "the good old times" before the war.

SECULARISM IN ENGLAND.

How the Secularists Worship—The Formulas at the Naming of a Child, Marriages, and Burials.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Some time since, when Mr. Gladstone made a quotation in his Greenwich speech, from what he called a "questionable book," thereby outraging the rigidly righteous by advertising the hymn-book of the Secularists, and inciting others thereto, I promised to return at a future period to the publication in question. It is important to do so; for the flurry which was then made about it was the means of distributing it throughout the country, and there are few cites where its songs are not sung by large meetings every Sunday; for the Secularists have gradually become a solid organization. It is very curious to observe how there has been a parallel development in the religion of England to that of the old Arian stock from which as ethnographers now think, this country derived its ancient religion, that which is termed the Indo-Germanic. As in India, the complete absorption of the Brahmins in fixed contemplation of the heavens and the invisible world, led to the reaction towards a purely secular religion, Buddhism, which knows no God and despises other worldliness, so there is a tendency here to trust God and the next world to take care of themselves, and to turn the whole energy of the moral sentiment to the welfare of man. Out of this tendency the Secularist organization was born. Hitherto it has not numbered among its adherents many of the upper classes, but the advance of the utilitarian philosophy under Mill, Grote, and Bain, and still more the growing influence of the Comtists, have given them reinforcements, so that the Secularist Church is no longer to be despised, and Mr. Gladstone showed more political discretion than is usual to him, when, though some timid friends showed him how he might escape the odium of having quoted from the "Secularists' Manuel" by saying he had got his verse from another book, where it had previously appeared, he decided to stand upon the truth, and admit that he had been studying the manual of the new faith.

This manual begins by stating the principles of the National Secular Society. "This association declares: 1. That the promotion of human improvement and happiness is the highest duty. 2. That the theological teachings of the world have been and are most powerfully obstructive of human improvement and happiness, human activity being guided and increased by a consciousness of the facts of existence, while it is misjudged and impeded in the most mischievous manner when the intellect is warped or prostrated by childish or absurd superstitions. 3. That in order to promote effectually the improvement and happiness of mankind, every individual of the human family ought to be well placed and well instructed, and all who are of a suitable age ought to be usefully employed for their own and the general good. 4. That human improvement and happiness cannot be effectually promoted without civil or religious liberty; and that, therefore, it is the duty of every individual—a duty to be practically recognized by every member of this association—to actively attack the barriers to equal freedom of thought and utterance for all, upon political and theological subjects."

There are given in the book a list of toasts or sentiments to be used upon the Saints' Days, which the Secularists are fond of celebrating. Who those Saints are you may judge from the following specimens of the "sentiments:"

"Thomas Paine and the 'Rights of Man.' May all nations have wisdom to understand and spirit to assert them." "Richard Carlisle, the intrepid asserter of Republican principles, and consistent advocate of the liberty and happiness of the human race." "Robert Owen, the founder of infant schools, and initiator of true social reform." "May the memories of Helvetius, Mirabaud, Volney, Toland, Paine, Cobbett, Carlisle, and Priestly, be revered for their persistent services in the cause of free thought." "May the tree of liberty flourish around the globe, and human beings imitate fabled Mother Eve." "May the sun never shine on a tyrant, nor go down on a slave."

There is a form given for the name of a child. It consists of an address upon organization, education and the culture of affections, closing as follows: "We sincerely hope that in after life (here name the child) may have reason to rejoice in his (or her) fellowship with us. May the principles of free thought enable him (her) to brave successfully the battle of life; and, as he sails over the billows of time, may experience increase his guiding power, that, when arriving at maturity, he shall have acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to regulate aright his further career. And when the evening of his existence has arrived, may he obtain consolation from the reflection that his conduct has won the approval of the wise and the good, and that to the best of his ability he has been faithful to the mission of life.

Then follows a hymn of five verses, the first being:

Joy to thy parents, O mayst thou be found;
Peace as a halo thy pathway surround;
Duly approving and prompting thy care,
Love in its fulness fulfilling its share.

The marriage service begins thus:

We have to-day to perform the pleasing duty of celebrating the marriage of our two young friends, Mr. —— and Miss ——. They have entered upon a new mode of life, the paths of which may be strewn with roses if love and mutual respect guard the way; or with thorns, if harshness and petulance are allowed to invade the domain of the affections. May health, happiness, and long life await them!

Then follows an exhortation to mutual forbearance and so on. As secular institutions are not yet licensed as places for legal marriages, the parties must first be married by the Registrar, after which they repair to their hall. Then they begin by singing a song, whose first verse is:

Come let us join and sing,
Each in a joyful mood,
And make this temple ring
In songs to all that's good;
And let our tongues true love proclaim
And chant the honors of his fame.

After the ceremony they sing:

When truth shall lead us home,
When we to its temple come,
Then we shall its goodness prove
As the only source of love.
Hither all your music bring,
Strike aloud its cheerful string,
Mortals join, the truth approve,
Join to hail the source of love.

At the burial of a Secularist some leader among them gives an address embodying particulars of the life of the deceased, and exhorting to the imitation of his or her good deeds. The service closes with the following sentences:

The reward of a useful and virtuous life is the conviction that our memory will be cherished by those who come after us as we revere the memory of the great and good who have gone before. This is the only immortality of which we know—the immortality of the great ones of the world, who have benefited their age and race by their noble deeds, their brilliant thoughts, their burning words. Their example is ever with us, and their influence hovers around the haunts of men, and stimulates to the highest and happiest daring. Man has a heaven, too, but not that dreamed of by some—far, far away beyond the clouds—but here on earth, created by the fireside, and built up of the love and respect of kindred and friends, and within the reach of the humblest who work for the good of others and the improvement of humanity. As we drop the tear of sympathy at the grave now about to close over the once loved form, may the earth lie lightly on him, may the flowers bloom over his head, and may the winds sigh softly as they herald the coming night. Peace and respect be with his memory. Farewell, a long farewell!

Of the hymns some are good, some poor, some indifferent. We have Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," Lowell's "Men Whose Boast It Is That Ye," and many of the stirring songs written by Charles Mackay when he was following the dreams of his youth (i. e., before his employment by the *Times* to write up the slave-holders' rebellion, and could write like this;

"What might be done if men were wise?
What glorious deed, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right
And cease their scorn of one another!
All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crimes might die together,
And fruit and corn
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather."

Brave old Nichol furnishes many of the finest things, as—

"An offering to the shrine of power
Our hands shall never bring;
A garland on the car of pomp
Our hands shall never fling.
"Applauding in the conqueror's path
Our voices they shall be;
But we have hearts to honor those
Who bid the world go free."

There is no evasion of the sometimes severe results of their principles by the Secularist. It must be a severe test to the convictions of some of them who have been trained to find consolation at the grave, in hopes of a life beyond, to hear the singing of this song by Charles Arnold, which not even the sweet music of Mendelssohn to which they sing it can keep from being very sad:

"What power shall break the stern decree,
That all on earth must parted be
Forever!
Though love or kindred weave the chain,
They'll only for a time remain.
Then-sever.
There's not a flower that scents the dell,
The perfume of whose dew-crowned bell
We'd cherish;
There's not a morning rose-bud fair
But may be doomed, when evening's there,
To perish.
Thou still may prize the love now thine,
And in thy heart Hope's lamp divine
Be keeping.
Yet Time will steal thy shrine away,
And leave thee naught 'midst joy's decay
But weeping."

ART.

Gustave Dore is said to have produced more than 45,000 designs without assistance.

—Mr. Woolner, the eminent English sculptor, has just finished a statute of "Guinevere," intended as a companion to "Elaine," executed some time since.

—The celebrated Spanish sculptor, Piquer, is dead. One of his greatest works, a statue of St. Jerome, was exhibited in Paris in 1841. Among his later works were marble statues of Queen Isabella II., an equestrian statue of King Ferdinand, and a statue of the Virgin, for Porto Rico.

—In Paris the competition for the *grand prix*, or mission to Rome, has just terminated. In painting, the prize for a subject drawn from the Greek tragedy—the blind Œdipus, led, at his command, by his daughter Antigone, to the spot where lie the bodies of his wife, slain by her own hand, and his sons, slaughtered by their foe—was awarded to M. Toudouze. In sculpture, the subject, "The Flagellation of Christ," was successfully competed for by M. Marquesté. The "Troyon" prize of 1,200 francs, established by the widow of the late eminent artist of that name for the production of an original landscape oil-painting, has been awarded to Louis Henry Saintin, a pupil of M. Pils.

—Miss Emily Sartain, daughter of John Sartain, the celebrated Philadelphia engraver, is an artist, and capable of following her father's specialty, which was mezzotint engraving. The process is more simple, and requires much less mechanical skill than the line or tipple method, but calls for a more exact knowledge of drawing, greater self-reliance, and a free, confident manner which belong to the painter. Miss Sartain has been a faithful student in the Art School at Philadelphia, and has also twice visited Europe, and spent much time in the galleries of Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain. One of the recent productions of this artist is a portrait of ex-Governor Olden, of New Jersey, engraved on steel. Another is a mezzotint of Furness' portrait of Emerson.

—A letter from Washington, Jan. 6, to the New York *Tribune*, says:

The statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, sent by the State of Connecticut to represent her in the National Hall of Statuary in the Capitol, have been taken from the packing-cases this week, and placed in position on the east side of the hall. They are of colossal proportions, being somewhat more than eight feet high, and are the work of Mr. C. B. Ives, a Connecticut artist resident at Rome. Trumbull is represented in the act of reading his inaugural address to the Connecticut Legislature. He holds in his hands a large manuscript, on the outside of which is the inscription: "To the honorable, the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Convened, Oct., 1783." He is dressed in the costume of a fine gentleman of his day—bag-wig tied with a broad ribbon, broad-skirted coat, lace ruffles at wrists and throat, long waistcoat with great flaps at the pockets, knee-breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes. The heavy cloak, which artists nowadays seem to think one of the necessary belongings of a statesman's statue, falls from his right shoulder to the ground, and is held on the left side by a fold thrown over the arm. The heap of the figure is disproportionately large, unless Trumbull really possessed that peculiar characteristic. The expression of the countenance is remarkable. It is as if the old Governor had proceeded to read his message, with severe and ponderous dignity, and had been amazed at finding, about the middle of the first page, an interpolation by some unknown hand. The gravity of his manner has apparently just begun to be disturbed by the mingled feelings of astonishment, curiosity, and anger, which such a discovery would naturally cause. The purpose of the artist, in giving to the face this singular expression, found no explanation among the few persons who were present at the setting up of the figures yesterday.

Roger Sherman is represented as addressing the United States Senate, his hand being extended as if pointing out something in his argument to which he wishes to call special attention. The attitude is graceful and effective, and the features, which express a kind of stately suavity, are well cut. The Senator appears to be following a train of reasoning pleasing to himself and acceptable to his hearers, with whom he is evidently in the best of humor. The costume is similar to that of Trumbull, but plainer. Instead of the ruffled shirt-front there is a plain neckcloth, with fringed ends, and there is no wig, to cover the closely-clipped hair. The cloak comes down only a little below the knees, and falls on one side against a pillar, carved to represent a Roman fasces.

The Sherman statue is the better one of the two. Neither is carefully finished. The conception of both is good in the main; but there is a want of thorough artistic work in the details. Not much praise will be likely to be accorded the statues by competent critics, but they will certainly escape the unqualified condemnation which much of the so-called artistic work about the Capitol receives. The sculptor, Mr. Ives, has but recently turned his attention to portrait statuary, although he has long been engaged in the production of ideal busts and figures. His best-known work is probably his statue of "Ruth."

It is unfortunate that some arrangement has not been made to secure uniformity in the size of the statues contributed by different States to the national collection. These contributions from Connecticut should stand beside Rhode Island's representatives; but, as the latter are of life size, the former have to be placed on the opposite side of the hall, in order not to dwarf them by their colossal proportions.

A Chinese Wedding in Oregon.

Le Yueck, the chief Chinese manufacturer of Cigars in Portland, Oregon, recently imported a wife from his native country, and wedded her with great display. After the ceremony had been performed at the Joss House, the bride and her waiting maids were driven to the residence of her lord and master, on First street, where her husband, who had preceded her, received the party by firing a *feu de joie*, composed of a quantity of crackers of the largest size. The bride was at once disrobed by her attendants and put to bed, while the groom received his friends and entertained them in a becoming manner, causing them to smoke cigars, eat sweetmeats, and drink wines and sam shuey. In the evening a feast of roast pig, duck, game, and all the delicacies known to the Chinese cuisine, was served in the chamber of the bride, who, robed in an elaborate *robe de nuit*, and reclining on her couch, received her guests with a bland, languid smile. Down in the shop the groom was doing the agreeable to his guests after they had been dismissed by the lady of the house. He wore a happy, don't-care-for-the-expense sort of a smile, and would every few minutes fire off a cracker. The festivities were kept up until a late hour of the night, and then, with the burning of another bunch of crackers, the guests were dismissed and silence reigned.

—It is interesting to learn that at a meeting of the William M. Tweed Club, in New York, the other evening, the names of Wm. M. Tweed, William M. Tweed, Jr., and Richard Tweed, were erased from the roll of members, and, the club having thus fallen off from its buttons, there is some talk of changing the name of the club.

EUROPE.

New Year's Day Under the Empire, and at Present.

France in 1870, as Seen by a Frenchman.

The Orleans Princes in the National Assembly and in the Courts of Justice.

The Movements of Gambetta---Russia and the Pease of Europe.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 3, 1871.

There was a time when, on New Year's Day, all the nations of Europe looked with a certain degree of anxiety towards the Tuileries of Paris, and watched the opening of the mouth of the Sphinx that was seated upon one of the then most powerful Thrones, and listened to the words that would fall from the lips of that remarkable personage, and whose utterances might signify peace, or might plunge the world into an internecine war. This year the man of the bloody 2d of December lives a poor exile on the hospitable soil of Old England; while the distinguished statesman, "the little follow with the nut-cracker face," once the prisoner of Napoleon III., will, in his place, receive the New Year's congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, and of the high dignitaries of the State at Paris, and those of the National Assembly at Versailles. The telegraph will, long before this letter can reach you, have informed your readers of what the great French talker had to say on that once memorable occasion; but I doubt whether his words will be of much importance to the outer world. France has ceased for the time to hold the destinies of Europe in her hands, and the New Year's address of Monsieur Adolphe Thiers will not disturb the peace of the European Continent and the adjacent Islands. Who will hold the usual reception next year? Will it be him again who promised to try honestly the Republican form of government; or will it be a Prince-President of the younger branch of the House of Bourbon, or the House of France, as they like to call themselves; or will it be a King, or even an Emperor? Who can tell? Certain it is that the chances of the consolidation of the Republic of Monsieur Thiers in the next twelvemonth are rather slim. Let us, for once, look at the condition of France at the end of 1870 through the spectacles of an intelligent Frenchman, one of the few who have a clear, steady eye to see, and courage enough to tell plainly what they do see. In *La Revue Universelle*, a new publication, Monsieur Amedee Marteau writes;

There is a country, vanquished, humiliated, laid under heavy contributions, owing three and a half milliards to an unmerciful enemy; six Departments are yet occupied, and under the strong rule of martial law; two others may be reoccupied any moment, at the pleasure of the enemy, and according to the demands of his interests. That country's name is France. There is to be seen in the country of the conqueror a picture, representing a soldier, who, standing on a devastated battle-field, with the inscription "France," and holding a map in his hand, beholds several bands of men, on whose battle flags can be read, "Monarchy," "Empire," "Republic," "Socialism," "Petroleum," fight and lacerate each other. On the soldier's map are pointed out Franche Comte and La Bresse, colored like Alsace and Lorraine, The River Saone is designated as the limits of France; and, at the foot of the picture, are the words, "*We are waiting!*" There is in England, in an old castle, a man of a pallid countenance, with an imperturbable face, fishy eyes, who also regards attentively the fighters and their banners, and who, twisting his cigar in his fingers, whispers, "*I am waiting.*" There is also in that conquered and dismembered country an assemblage composed of men who were elected in that hour of prostration which always follows defeat, in hot haste, without proper discernment, just as all unfortunate people do, who, persecuted by an implacable enemy, confide themselves to the first one whom they encounter for protection. And that Assembly, regardless of all the dangers which we have described, blind and passionate, doing all that could ever be wished by the enemies of France, and by those who desire the reestablishment of the Empire, that Assembly, who had the high mission of regenerating a nation, wastes their time in intrigues in which the lowest passions, hatred, malice, have the upper hand,—passions, which destroy all great, good, and salutary measures. The country suffers, waits, and wastes. Who cares? Its representatives do not ask what they can do to raise it up, to restore its power and its wealth. No; the question for them is, who shall be the master in whose hands the country shall be delivered.

Who shall be that master? In 1848, the laws for the expatriation of the Bonapartes were abrogated. Louis Napoleon, the Hero of Strasbourg and of Boulogne, wrote a letter for the people of France, and took his seat amongst the Representatives of the Republic. He pretended to be an honest Republican himself; but he was, nevertheless, a pretender to the Throne. Twenty years of despotism, of bloodshed, corruption, and misrule, and finally the ignominious defeat of Sedan, the dismemberment of the country, and a heavy debt, were the fearful consequences of that one false step of a magnanimous people. And now they have abolished another law, by which another family, who once had reigned over France, was expatriated, and two of its members now occupy seats in the National Assembly. Are they pretenders? Do they consider their word of honor any higher than Louis Napoleon did his oath of office when he swore to uphold, to obey, and to defend the Republic? Let us see under what circumstances the Duke of Aumale and the Prince of Joinville have taken possession of their seats. When the question of the abrogation of the law which banished the Orleans family from the soil of France was brought before the National Assembly, Mr. Thiers consented to it only upon the promise of the two Princes who had been elected in the Haute Marne and the Oise, that they would not make any effort to occupy their seats. The Princes gave that promise; they do not deny it; but they come now and say that the promises given by them were not irrevocable, but could be rescinded at the proper moment. And that moment they considered as having arrived. Mr. Thiers was not of the same opinion; and so the Princes, in their respective letters to their electors, appealed to a higher tribunal, which should decide that question of honor between the Chief Executive Officer of the Republic and the Princes. And who was to be that higher tribunal? Those who expected that the Princes would resign their seats and go as candidates again before the people, and that the electors would be invoked as that higher tribunal, were greatly disappointed. The scions of the Orleans Family applied to the National Assembly; but, instead of deciding the question in accordance with the wishes of the Princes, in whose behalf Mr. Desjardins had proposed a resolution saying, "Whereas the Assembly has ratified the elections held in the Departments of the Haute Marne and of the Oise, and thereby admitted all the candidates elected in those Departments, therefore, it passes over to the order of the day," the Assembly adopted another resolution, offered by Mr. Fresneau, a member of the extreme Right, by which it was declared that the Assembly had neither to take any responsibility nor to give any advice in regard to any engagements of which the Assembly had not been a party. This *ordre du jour*, by which the higher tribunal appealed to refused to give any decision, suited the Republican members entirely, and they united with the Monarchical Right in voting for the resolution. But the Orleans Princes, satisfied that the higher tribunal had not slapped the door in their faces, opened it now themselves, and quietly slipped in, to the great surprise of all such members of the Republican Left who had supposed that the resolution, as passed by the Assembly, would prove to be an unsurmountable barrier to the Orleans Pretenders. Such little tricks they call, in the French language, "*corriger la fortune*;" which means, translated into plain English, to act knavishly, or, like an impostor. Unfortunately for the Princes, who, in their letters to their constituents, had denied that the engagement not to occupy their seats was reduced to writing, one of those turbulent scenes, so frequent in French Legislative Assemblies, was, the other day, enacted, which went to prove that neither Dukes nor Princes are very strict adherents to truth and veracity, whenever truth is not quite convenient to their personal interests. Mr. Pascal Dupont, a member of the Assembly, and at the same time editor of a paper, had published a notice that the document containing the pledges of the Princes had been abstracted from the archives, which brought about violent protestations on the part of the officer of the Assembly under whose charge the official documents are kept. Although Mr. Duprat was censured by a vote of the Assembly, it was ascertained, during the debate that the Orleanist Pretenders had given the most solemn written pledges that neither themselves nor their relatives would enter the National Assembly.

But this was not enough to prove these men, who in their letters had positively denied any promise in writing, devoid of too much love of truth; a dirty lawsuit, pending at present before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, brought fresh to the memory of the French the dirty love of lucre and money of that avaricious family. The Prince of Conde had, by a last will and testament, bequeathed, for the benefit of the soldiers and invalids who, under his command, had fought in the Vendee against the Republican armies, about two millions of francs; which legacy, however, in the interest of the public peace, had been set aside by the Courts. The Duke of Aumale, as son-in-law of the Prince of Salerno, came in possession of this money, which he, for a long period of time, quietly enjoyed. But now comes a Neapolitan banker, a Mr. Fecitti, into Court, and demands in his own name, as creditor of the Prince de Salerno, and as guardian of the Duke of Guise, a minor, who claims to be an heir-at-law, about a million of francs. Of course, the scandal is the greater as Mr. Thiers, at the same time when the National Assembly was considering the question of the admission of the Princes to their seats, by his Minister of Justice, laid before the House a bill for an act to restore to the Orleans Family the immense estates which in 1852 were confiscated, by a decree of Louis Napoleon, for the benefit of the State; and thereby reminded bleeding France of the riches and avarice of that family, who, as Mr. Amedee Marteau wrote in *La Revue Universelle*, is intriguing to become the master of that unhappy country.

While the Princes of Orleans, by such means, do the best they can to destroy what little chance they had of reaching the Throne in the same way as Louis Napoleon did, the popularity of Gambetta is on the increase. That young and energetic Republican is at present travelling through France, and is everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Versailles Government watches with the most intense anxiety the movements of the Republican Chieftain, and the nut-cracker-faced President of the Thiers Republic finds some solace in the fact that a sore throat prevents the young orator from making the proper use of his oratorical powers. At Marseilles, Gambetta visited the grave of his friend, Gaston Cremieux, who was shot by order of a court-martial. At a meeting of his partisans, he was "interviewed" by an ardent friend, who asked him "What he would do, and what the party had to do, if, between to-day and to-morrow, the National Assembly should commit a *coup d'etat*; that is, should assert constituent powers and establish a Monarchy; or if the Government itself should commit a *coup d'etat*." But Gambetta, unlike Emperors, Kings, Statesmen, and Field Marshals, who nowadays are interviewed almost daily by some enterprising newspaper reporter, and who, without hesitation, lay open all their plans, only smiled and said, "Ah! I understand; but the moment has not come yet to answer such a question. You had better look out for the elections; those are now the most important thing."

Let me, in concluding this letter, call your attention to a most remarkable article contained in one of the latest numbers of the St. Petersburg *Regierungs Anzieger* (Official Advertiser), and headed "The General Political Situation of Europe." The readers of THE TRIBUNE know in what an ostentatious manner the German guests of the Russian Emperor, at the celebration of the St. George's Knights, were received, and how much stress Alexander I. laid upon the friendship of Emperor William. If the French who would not abandon the hope of a Franco-Russian alliance in their dreams of revenge, had not been brought to a sense of the reality of that reception, and the Emperor's toast, the article alluded to should prove to them, beyond any reasonable doubt, that all their hopes must be futile. After having reviewed the great events of the year 1871,—the accomplishment of Italian unity, the establishment of the great German Empire, the prostration of France, the Pope deprived of his temporal power, Austria laboring under internal troubles, and the dangers threatened by the "Internationals," it concludes as follows:

The interests of Russia and Prussia are identical enough to make a working together of those two Powers preferable to a conflict, and, at the same time, not enough identical to become a danger for Europe. The two Powers are strong enough to respect each other, but each one alone is not strong enough to devour the other. A situation of that kind is always favorable to the good understanding between two countries. If such a situation is also supported by an uninterrupted tradition of reciprocal services, as whose representatives the Russian guests appeared in the Russian Capital, then all the conditions for a continuation of the good understanding exist.

An Indian Chief on Temperance.

From the Louisville Courier.

Walk-Under-the-Ground came to the cavalry camp, and, entering an officer's tent, began to converse with him. The chief asked him for a drink of whisky and was given one; presently he asked for another, when the officer, knowing the Indian's failing, promptly refused to let him have any more. Walk-Under-the-Ground soon became grossly insolent and abusive, and so enraged the officer that he rose from his chair and kicked the old fellow out of his tent. On his trying to re-enter the officer drew his sabre, and, turning the flat of the blade, caught the thief and gave him a tremendous thrashing. The insulted Indian went at once to Spotted Tail's camp and related what had happened, asking him in conclusion, if such outrages were to be calmly borne. The old chief replied that he was sorry for the ill-treatment his Lieutenant had received, and the affair was most unfortunate, but as Walk-Under-the-Ground admitted he had grossly insulted the officer, he had no one to blame but himself for the unhappy manner in which his visit to the cavalry had terminated. As Walk-Under-the-Ground had expected much sympathy from his chief, he was enraged at this decision and began to abuse Spotted Tail.

The chief calmly replied, "When I go to see the white soldiers I do not drink their fire-water, and they treat me kindly and invite me to eat. When you go to their camp you get drunk and become insolent. If you had behaved yourself in a proper and respectful manner you would have had nothing to complain of from them; but as you got drunk and involved yourself in a quarrel you should not come here to make it a matter of complaint to me. You are a troublesome old man, and when you are drunk you have no sense left in your body. Because you get the worst of it in a row of your own making it is no reason why I should either sympathize with you or bring your disgraceful conduct before the council. You have more than once occupied the time of the council with trifling and vexatious questions, and it is not proper you should do so again. Go home; keep a civil tongue in your head; let fire-water alone, and your troubles will cease."

On hearing this plain language from his chief, Walk-Under-the-Ground became greatly offended, and upbraided him with caring more to please the whites than his own people. "You are," said the chief, "willing to be kicked and cuffed about by the whites, but I am not, and I will fight them. Once you were a brave warrior and cared for your tribe; now you have become old and feeble; you are the friend of the whites, and you are no longer a warrior, but a woman." Unable longer to endure such treasonable and insolent language, the old chief sprang upon his subordinate, and, before anyone could interfere, plunged a butcher-knife seven times into his side and breast. Walk-Under-the-Ground sank down at the feet of his chief, and almost immediately died. As soon as he was dead, Spotted Tail ordered the body to be pitched out of the lodge, and, summoning the Brule chiefs, related to them what had happened, and ended by naming one of them to succeed the dead man as chief of the Brules. All the other chiefs at once gave in their allegiance to the new chief, and no one ventured to remonstrate or complain of the killing of Walk-Under-the-Ground.

Gentlemen's Fashions.

The delegates appointed by the Philanthropic Society of Master Tailors of Paris—which is composed of the members of the leading firms of the trade in that Capital, and the principal French Provincial towns—to determine the different styles of garments for the coming season, have recommended the following:

For full evening dress, coat of a rich shade of blue cloth, with figured gilt buttons, velvet collar, silk breast facings to lappel seam, black silk skirt lining, and plain round cuffs, without buttons. Waistcoat of white quilting, with a bold roll-collar, open very low in front, with three buttons (covered molds). Trowsers of blue doeskin, the same shade as the coat, with a black silk braid sewed down the side seams.

For a dinner suit, or to wear at evening parties, where less etiquette is observed—a black dress-coat, cut sufficiently full in front to admit of the third button being buttoned. Waiscoat of black barathea silk or cassimere, to button four buttons; and a white under-vest, showing about half an inch above the turnover of the coat when buttoned. Trousers of black doeskin with plain side-seams.

For demi-toilet, or a compromise between dress-coats and morning-coats—a black cloth frock coat, to button three buttons, and cut easy to the figure, side-edges on the skirts which should have a moderate compass, edges single-stitched and plain cuffs on the sleeves.

Both single and double-breasted morning-coats are recommended, the former with three buttons only the fore part, cut long in the waist, short in the skirt, and flaps in the waist seam; the double-breasted morning-coat to button one of two buttons, pockets in the plaits behind, no flaps on the hips, but an outside breast pocket on the left side with a small welt; sleeve finished with a cuff and two buttons and holes; edges bound rather wide, or the braid sewed on flat. Waistcoat double-breasted without a collar, and edges finished to match the coat. Trousers cut rather wide in the leg, and to fall easily on the boot. The whole suit of the same material and pattern, or of different patterns, if preferred.

The single-breasted morning coat is for *neglige*; while the double-breasted morning coat is considered more dressy, and should be made from diagonals or fancy coatings of plain color.

Kentucky Jokes.

It was during the Presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Buchanan, that the writer of the appended sketch, in company with three other politicians, rode from Paducah to Boston, Ky., in a hack. They were bound for one of the old-fashioned barbecues, and he tells what happened on the way thus:

The joking Judge M. was one of the party, and the bottles that peeped out from the basket under the seat seemed to improve the sparkle of his wit, the flavor of his jokes, and the music of his laugh, until the happy contagion even reached the driver.

Our fun was at its highest when, turning a curve in the road, we saw down its hot, dusty stretch, a solitary ox cart, with its owner perched upon what proved to be bags of corn. As a kind of advance guard, a great, ugly, brindle dog came trotting along in advance, and attracted by our noise, he threw himself in an attitude of defiance, determined to dispute our advance. With his savage growl, red eyes, and erect bristles, he indeed presented a formidable appearance. Judge M. could not let such an opportunity for a practical joke pass. Said he:

"I'll bet the drinks for the day that I can run that dog off the road."

"Done," said we.

Stopping our hack, he got out, and threw the skirts of his "swallow-tailed" coat over his shoulders, stuck his old slough hat on the back of his head, and going down on "all fours," he scampered toward the dog with the most frightful yells, reminding one of the fable of the ass in the lion's skin. This was too much for the dog, and, howling with fright, he took to the brush. The oxen also saw the fearful monster coming down the road, and with one wild bellow they took to the brush, with their tails standing straight out behind. Away they went, with wheels bouncing in the air, bags of corn bursting open, and spilling their contents in a continuous drill.

"Whoa, Blaze! Whoa, Ball! O, Lordy! what shall I do!" came from the frightened man on the cart, as he was bounding from side to side, now grabbing a cart-pole, then catching at a bag of corn as it went over the side.

This kind of performance couldn't last long without a change for better or worse, as the oxen went tearing down the steep bank of a little creek and overturned everything in the water, about waist deep. One ox, getting loose, went up the opposite bank and soon disappeared, while the other cowered down, piteously bellowing as we came up to the scene of disaster. There stood the poor man in water to his waist, his wagon overturned, and half his corn soaking in the water, while the other half was scattered in the woods. He looked scared and pitiful, and said:

"O, Lordy, stranger, don't never do that at any more. I'm ruined!"

It was a splendid success, that joke, and there stood the Judge holding on to a sapling and laughing till the tears ran down his cheeks.

We took up a subscription for the poor fellow. The Judge headed the list with an amount nearly covering the damages, and we added to it until we left the man in thankfulness that he had sold his corn so well. At the barbecue, the Judge bet all his money on a little horse-race, and lost, and from that, and the effects of his drinks at our expense, we had to carry him to our hack on a barn-door. On his way home he insisted upon standing on his head.

Which was the ruined man?—*Toledo Blade.*

The Almanach de Gotha.

This little work of universal reference has now reached its 109th year of publication; and as, since its last issue, the map of Central Europe has been extensively altered by the cession of Alsace and Lorraine by France to Germany, the consolidation of the German Empire, and the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, we are not surprised to see that corresponding changes have been effected on the face of our old and familiar friend. In the first place, we notice that Republican France is relegated—we suppose for its sins—to the end of the volume, where it follows "Zanzibar;" a chapter headed "Maison Bonaparte" in each of the first two parts of the work being devoted to a genealogical account of what the editor, loyal to the royalist traditions of the *Almanach*, still persists in styling *Ligne Imperiale de France*, and its branches. So, too, the "Kingdom of Italy" now appears for the first time as one separate and united State, the "Pontifical States" of former editions having been quietly transformed and compressed into a simple entry, entitled, "Saint Siege Apostolique," which fits alphabetically into a new place between "St. Dominique" and the "Sandwich Isles." The account of the Holy See is very brief, being a mere list of the Papal household, the Corps Diplomatique, and the Cardinal-Bishops, Cardinal-Priests, and Cardinal-Deacons. Remembering how the "Kingdom" of Prussia has been developed within the last twelve months into the "Empire" of Germany, it must have been with a pang that the writer of the fluent French which marks the text portion of the *Almanach* as distinct from its "tables" commenced the first page of his letter-press with the words *Guillaume I., Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse*; and we suppose that it was with conflicting feelings that, later in the work, he composed the paragraphs which furnish us with the statistics as to revenue, population, &c., of the fair Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which he still calls by their French names. Upon the subject of the population, finance, military and naval resources, &c., of the various civilized countries of the world, the *Almanach* gives us correct and authentic details, mostly brought down to the very latest date. We notice only one exception, namely, that the results of the last census of Holland are not given; but the editor apologizes for the omission, confessing that he has not been able to obtain them. Prefixed to the work is a necrological chapter, which gives a tolerably complete list of "death's doings" among the Royal and Imperial circles of Europe during the year 1871. The work is illustrated with characteristic portraits of the new King and Queen of Spain, M. Thiers, Count von Roon, and Prince Gortchakoff.

The Theft of Twenty Bushels of Wheat Results in a Bill of Costs Amounting to $5,330.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

At the recent term of the Clay Circuit Court, in the case of the State *vs.* Bemis and Miller, for stealing wheat, we are furnished with a lamentable instance. The facts in the case are as follows: In the month of October, 1867, some 20 bushels of wheat were stolen from Clay County and sold early the following morning at one of the leading flouring mills in this city. The wheat was missed early in the morning, and traced directly to its destination in the market, and though the nocturnal thieves had made good their escape, a combination of circumstances and identification seemed to fasten the guilt upon the proper parties, who were arrested the same evening at Brazil. Under the privileges of the law, changes of venue were taken before three several Justices' courts in Clay County, and three days and as many nights were lost in the preliminary proceedings.

The parties were then bound over to court. Subsequently Miller turned State's evidence. The case has been before the courts twice yearly since that time, being continued from time to time by what were uniformly understood by every party outside the court as frivolous excuses backed by the usual affidavits. At the present term the case was thrown out of court at the request of all the prosecuting witnesses, for the reason that justice could not be obtained, and the witnesses could not afford the expense. The prosecuting attorney on this occasion made a humorous speech. The Hon. William Mack, of this city, was on the bench, and also made a few remarks, commenting that "this was one of those cases damaging to the reputation of the court and a farce on justice."

This being a State case the witnesses got no fees. The orignal value of the wheat was $67.50. A witness from this city figures his outlay as follows: Attendance on court 11 times,—travelling expenses, $24; board, $34; time, 21 days, $63; total, $111. Multiplying this amount by the whole number (30) of witnesses, and we have $3,330; the Millers and Bemises claim to have paid lawyers' fees, etc., to the amount of $2,000, making the total cost $5,330.

In his final speech the Prosecuting Attorney remarked that during the continuance of these cases several witnesses had died, and many others had grown from boyhood to old men. One of the lawyers for the defence (Rose) had become palsied in his right arm; another (Coffee) had nearly gone blind, while the third one (Williamson) had become weak in the small of the back—all writing affidavits and studying pretences for continuances.

A Leap Year Story.

It has long been the custom among the young men that attend the Westbrook (Me.) Seminary to secure the services of some good musician for Saturday evening sociables, and to pay him by contribution. A Portland musician has done the fiddling for this term, and, though his charges are moderate, the continual draw upon the slender purses of the boys at last so drained them that they concluded they could not afford to pay him last Saturday evening, but made arrangements to have piano music. The young ladies got wind of this, and, being unwilling to dance to the dull music of a piano when a violin could be had for ten cents apiece, they clubbed together, raised the required amount, and notified the same musician that he would be wanted.

The time for the dance to begin came. The piano was in position and the pianist on hand, the boys being unaware that the girls had played leap year upon them, when, to their consternation, in walked the much-wished for musician and began to fiddle furiously. A more sheepish-looking set of boys cannot be imagined. They looked from one to the other in dismay, and involuntarily clutched their remaining fifty-cent pieces, undecided whether to give up all or to throw themselves upon the mercy of the knights of the string, but finally deposited their cash balance in the hands of a deputy, with instructions to pay the bill or perish in the attempt, when they were informed that the young ladies had done that part for them, and were now waiting for partners. So, with a sickly smile, they crooked their elbows to the waiting damsels and walked on to the floor, inwardly resolved that they would never be caught in a similar manner again.

Another Sir Roger Tichborne.

From the London Times, Dec. 22.

A man bearing a striking resemblance to the claimant in the Tichborne case has been staying in Cardiff for the last day or two. A report found currency that the claimant was living in the town, and the person referred to is said to have encouraged the delusion by granting an interview to the representative of a local paper, who reported what occurred on the occasion referred to. Through this report the news of the claimant's presence in Cardiff was spread throughout the whole of South Wales, and hundreds of persons from the hills and other districts poured into the town on Thursday with the hope of seeing him. The public house where the person referred to has been living was crowded during the whole of Thursday, but in the evening the deception was discovered in consequence of a telegram sent up to Scotland yard by Mr. Freeman, the Superintendent of the Cardiff police, in reply to which the fact was stated that the claimant had never left London. Yesterday Sir Roger Tichborne himself telegraphed to the Cardiff police as follows: "Please have men representing me at the Windsor Hotel watched. I will pay expenses:" and subsequently he telegraphed the name and late address of a wine merchant recently living in London, who he believes will be found to be the man who personated him. It has since been ascertained that the person referred to is singularly like the claimant, and is frequently styled "Sir Roger" among those who know him. The pretended Sir Roger left Cardiff by an early train yesterday morning.

TRAGEDY AT UTICA, N. Y.

A Female Abortionist Shoots Two Men, Killing One of Them.

Adventurous and Criminal Career of the Murderess.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, Jan. 13.

Mrs. Virginia Seymour, *alias* "Mrs. Dr. Emma Burleigh," *alias* "Mrs. McCarty," whose career in this city during many years is well known to citizens generally, added another chapter to her life of infamy, yesterday, by the crime of murder, in the shooting, at Utica, of a Mr. Thomson, and a Mr. Hall.

It appears that she left this city on last Saturday, and proceeded to Utica, where nothing, as yet, is known of her movements up to yesterday morning, when, at 10 o'clock, she entered a street car which was proceeding down Genesee street, to the railroad depot. In this car were seated, with other passengers, Mr. Milton H. Thomson, of Utica, and Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburgh, a relative of Mr. Thomson's. The car had proceeded but a short distance after the woman entered, when she arose and went to the opposite side and end of the car, where Mr. Thomson was sitting, and addressed a few words to him in a low tone of voice. He arose, and in a second after the sharp click and report of a pistol rang through the car, and Mr. Thomson fell back in the seat, the blood spurting from a wound in his cheek.

Mr. Hall, who was sitting beside Mr. Thomson, was seen to fall back, and his body sway to one side. The passengers jumped to their feet and hastened to the side of the wounded men, when Mr. Hall was found to be dead. The ball from the pistol fired by Mrs. Burleigh had passed into Mr. Thomson's left cheek, out again through the right nostril, inflicting an ugly but not serious wound, and into Mr. Hall's left breast, and finally the heart, killing him instantly.

The woman attempted to jump from the car at once, but was detained until the car next stopped, when she left it, the persons present supposing that Mr. Thomson had accidentally shot himself and friend. On arriving opposite the Butterfield House, the victims were taken from the car, and physicians summoned, who found that Mr. Thompson's wounds, though serious, were not of a fatal character. The body of Mr. Hall was placed on a lounge near by.

The news of the shooting spread throughout the city, and the greatest excitement prevailed. In the meantime one of the gentlemen who were in the car followed the murderess, and after a time, having been joined by other citizens, arrested her and conveyed her to the station house. She was greatly excited, and exclaimed: "Oh! If you knew how much suffering that man has caused me, you would not blame me! Oh! My children! My children!" Here she was searched by a woman and a loaded Smith & Wesson revolver, with but one barrel discharged, found on her person. She gave the name of "Mrs. Josephine McCarty, of No. 62 Howard street, Albany, N. Y.," to her captors. A jury was summoned by Coroner E. J. Lawton, of Rome, Coroner Teff, of Utica, being out of town, and an inquest commenced.

THE INNOCENT VICTIM

of this heartrending affair was Henry H. Hall, aged 30 years, a coal merchant, doing business in Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County. He was married a few years since to a Miss Stillwell, a niece of Mrs. Thompson, and was on a visit with his wife to Mr. Thompson's family. The couple intended returning home on the noon train.

THE AUTHOR OF THE TRAGEDY—SOME FACTS OF HER LIFE.

Mrs. Dr. Burleigh, murderess of Mr. Hall, is well known in this city, where she has resided for seven or eight years. In 1862 or 1863, she was a kept mistress of a noted political leader of this State, and lived in elegant style, *a la* Mansfield, at one of the principal hotels of this city. The legislation of these years is supposed, and is generally conceded, to have been largely influenced by this woman, who was very intimate with many of the leading politicians, her parlors at the hotel being the resort of many prominent men.

She disappeared from here, very suddenly, early in the year 1863, and was next heard of down on the Potomac, where she was engaged in smuggling quinine through our lines over to the rebels. The General in command of one of the Divisions on the extreme outer line of the United States forces (and who is at present in this city), arrested her there several times as a rebel spy, finding quinine on her person each time. She was dressed in men's clothes, and known as "Johnny McCarty, the blockade-runner."

On each occasion the General in command received a peremptory order from the then Secretary of War, directing her immediate discharge. The "power behind the throne" which followed the woman, and always interposed its protecting hand, was never known to those in command, and ever afterwards she was left to go and come through the lines at will.

In 1864 she was brought to the attention of our authorities here by the presence of a gentlemanly-bearing man giving the name of McCarty, and hailing from the western part of the State. He said he was the husband of the woman, but had not lived with her for some years. He wished her signature to some transfer of property. One of the officers—Detective Hale, we think—was given the case to work up, and finally discovered "Mrs. McCarty" at Greenbush, where she was living in a quiet and mysterious manner, none of the neighbors knowing anything about her or her business, other than that "many ladies visited her house after dark." Mr. McCarty visited her at Greenbush, obtained her signature, and departed, leaving no traces as to whence he came or where he went.

Our authorities never heard of her at the extreme western end of Clinton avenue, where she occupied a house in a lonely position, and where he was kept busy at her nefarious practice. While living at this place she assumed the name of "Mrs. Virginia Seymour, from Richmond, Va." Her business was conducted so secretly that no hold could be obtained on her, though her terrible avocation was well known to the police. Finally one morning she appeared before Justice Cole, and complained that a man named John Cady, to whom she had entrusted a bill of $50 for collection, had obtained the money, and would not pay it over to her. Cady, learning he was wanted, fled the city, but was captured some time afterward by Detective Elias Hale. After locking up the prisoner, "Mrs. Seymour" was informed of the arrest, when she hesitated to appear in court, saying she only wanted her money—she had no desire to prosecute. She was told she must appear, and on her evidence Cady was committed to jail. It was ascertained at this time, that the $50 was paid to Cady for an abortion performed on the wife of a merchant of this city (whose name we suppress, as no good can come from making it public).

In the meantime another charge was preferred against Cady, that of stealing from his own brother, and on this latter charge he was indicted by the Grand Jury then sitting and sentenced to the State's Prison for three years.

After this trial the Doctress made a bitter personal attack through the public press on the then District Attorney Smith (now Speaker of the House), and Detective Hale, claiming that they were trying to shield Cady from punishment for stealing from her, while the officers had really shown a commendable degree of earnestness in the discharge of their duty as guardians of the public welfare by having the rascal sent to State's Prison.

In the trial of Cady, sufficient facts were obtained to show that the Doctress was carrying on the business of an abortionist, her house being the recognized headquarters for all women who desired treatment; after nightfall her den being visited by females, who came very mysteriously, and, after remaining a few hours, went away. Finally she was indicted by the Grand Jury for carrying on the business of an abortionist. She was bailed out by a well-known citizen, who said he acted for two political leaders, whose names are well-known throughout the land.

These two indictments were never tried, because the witnesses were spirited away.

Business prospering with her, she removed to the west side of Broadway, a few doors above Clinton avenue, into a retired-looking house, before the door of which grew three large elms, whose dense foliage in summer-time, and the tightly-closed blinds of the dwelling, concealed from the passer-by all traces of the crime daily committed inside the house.

While living on Broadway, her two children attended a private school, kept by an excellent woman, who, on one occasion, remonstrated with Mrs. Burleigh for the terrible life she was leading, and the danger she was continually running of killing some poor unfortunate. To this the doctress replied: "I have no fear; for, should anything occur, I can send for two doctors and a Coroner, and, on their testimony, can have the matter closed up at once."

We next hear of her at No. 62 Howard street, where she has apparently done a profitable and thriving business, no doubt sending many a poor unfortunate female to her final home, as in the case of Maggie Campbell; for, despite the testimony to the contrary, the public believe the woman Campbell came to her death by an abortion performed by "Mrs. Dr. Burleigh,"—the name the doctress assumed on removing to Howard street. At this place she won her great reputation as a successful abortionist, and her house was known throughout the land.

HER ACQUAINTANCE WITH MR. THOMPSON.

Possessing an intelligent face, dark eyes, a *petite* figure, and dressing in elegant costume, she was a woman that attracted attention whenever met with. It appears that while on board one of the river steamboats, bound for New York, while she was living on Broadway, she met Mr. Thompson, and they occupied her room on the boat that night. The result of this meeting she claimed was a little girl. On her return home, having ascertained the name and residence of her companion, she commenced a series of blackmailing operations, at times drawing on Mr. Thompson (it is claimed) for four or five hundred dollars. He arranged for her removal to Howard street, purchasing the property for her to live in. Her demands became larger and more frequent, and, some months ago, he refused to honor them, saying he had already done more than she ought to ask of him. She then visited Utica, and told the story in public, which finally reached Mr. T's family. Not heeding her repeated demands, she continued her importunities, when he finally sold the house on Howard street, and Mrs. Burleigh, refusing to leave the premises under an allotted time, was ejected by the Courts, her effects were taken from the house by the Sheriff.

A INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.

Among her effects was found a bunch of wire the various threads of which were covered with blood. This instrument is in the possession of the authorities, and it is supposed to have been one of those most useful in the practice of her terrible business. Such are the rumors we have obtained after diligent inquiry until an early hour this morning. Of their truthfulness so far as they relate to Mr. Thomson, we know nothing about; but so far as the statments relate to Mrs. Burleigh's history, they were correct. She has been before our Courts the past few years a number of times, but generally on complaints of lawlessness toward her neighbors. Being a sharp, shrewd, intelligent woman, she has managed to escape having justice meted out to her.

There are many leading men in our midst who know much of the woman, she being almost continually in law.

MILTON H. THOMSON,

her intended victim, is a leading citizen of Utica, where he enjoys the respect and love of an extended circle of acquaintances and friends. He is a man of generous impulses and a kind heart.

HENRY H. HALL,

the innocent victim, leaves a wife and one child. He was doing a prosperous business, and his future appeared bright indeed.

MRS. BURLEIGH'S CHILDREN

are supposed to be boarding at some house in this city, but no trace of them can be obtained at this writing.

Quick Travel on Ice-Boats.

A Poughkeepsie correspondent of the New York *Standard* writes: "The thaw which has prevailed along the Hudson for three or four days has melted all the snow which fell previous to it, leaving the ice in splendid condition for ice-boating. For miles a clear, black, glistening surface is visible, and ice-boatmen are in ecstacies over the situation. Year after year improvements have been made in ice-boats, until now they have nearly reached perfection. Now it is skeleton-rigged throughout, with hollow timbers, tapering spar and boom and bowsprit, wire rigging, long, slim runner plank, and ash and walnut seat boards. The old-fashioned ice-boat did well at 50 miles an hour, while running a mile a minute is a common occurrence with the new one; yes, a mile and a half a minute, Poughkeepsie can beat the world in the ice-boat business. The Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Association alone owns thirteen boats, each one costing nearly $500—beauties, every one of them—and all provided with the latest improvements. Each one carries two buffalo robes and feet mufflers; for when you dash along at the rate of a mile a minute, with the wind on the beam, on a zero morning, one needs to be dressed for the occasion. Beside your robes and mufflers, you want a cap that will cover your entire head, leaving nothing but your eyes and mouth for the frosted air to play upon. With such comforter a twenty-mile dash over glistening, hard, black ice is fearfully exciting sport. The annual meeting of the Poughkeepsie Association was held on Christmas. It was decided to hold one regatta this winter; also, to give individual prizes, inviting all ice-boats on the Hudson River to contest for them. A committee was also appointed to invite the Grand Duke Alexis to Poughkeepsie to participate in an ice-boat excursion up or down the Hudson."

—Opelika, Ala., has created a sensation by the new leap-year mode of eating philopenas in that place, as reported by the local editor of the *Locomotive*. The young lady takes the almond between her teeth, and the young gentleman bites it off.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
TO-NIGHT,
HEAR THE DASHING HERO OF THE WAR,
GEN. KILPATRICK,
IN HIS BRILLIANT LECTURE,
"Sherman's March to the Sea."
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 171 Wabash-av., and Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 148 Wabash-av.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
THE LINGARDS! THE LINGARDS!!
Tom Taylor's Comedy,
A Wonderful Woman!
And the new comedietta,
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE!
WM. H. LINGARD
Will give selections from his sketches every evening.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.
GRAND OPENING!
For a short season, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, 1872. The world-famous
Manning's Minstrels,
In their recherche entertainments.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
LAST WEEK OF
MARIETTA RAVEL!
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, the Grand Military Drama of the
FRENCH SPY!
And the elegant comedy of
DELICATE GROUND.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Unparalleled Success of the Great
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.
The mirth-provoking bill of the season. First appearance of the great Tenor Ballad Singer Mr. L. E. SURRAGE. New Songs, new Dances, and new Witticisms. First week of Peter Pipes. First week of Scenes on the Calumet River. Obeying Orders received nightly with shouts of laughter. Saturday, Grand Matinee. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original Little Franks, Harrigan & Hart.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
Inauguration of the regular company, which for real dramatic talent will be found the strongest ever organized for a Star Theatre.
Monday and every evening, and Monday and Saturday Matinee.
ROBERT McWADE,
in his masterly impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in which wonderful character he is unrivaled. Seats secured 6 days in advance without extra charge.

A. T. SHERMAN & CO.'S
MAMMOTH
FIREOPTICON!
Grand opening night at Bethany Mission Chapel, corner Peoria and West Jackson sts., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 22 and 23, 1872. Grandest work of art ever before the public. Chicago as it was, in ruins, and as it is. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; begins at 8, precisely.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Our Regular Wednesday Sale.
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For this week will comprise a large and fine assortment of WELL SELECTED SEASONABLE GOODS, to which the attention of the city and country trade is called.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Carpets and Crockery,
THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.
When we shall offer
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
1,000 Gilt Window Shades,
3,500 Yards Wool Carpet,
300 Bed Comforters, and
50 Crates Crockery in open lots.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Knit Goods, Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, etc.,
To be sold AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 1 and 3 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 CASES
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Alaskas, Etc.
To be sold AT AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 1 and 3 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, &c.
To be sold AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 1 and 3 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Review of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Alden Process of Drying Fruits—The Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 20.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Report of the Commissioner on Agriculture for 1870 is at hand, and has been carefully perused. In many respects it is in advance of preceeding reports; yet it might be shorn of some hundreds of pages of matter, more appropriate to the agricultural press, or works treating of the several subjects. We do not want essays or theories, but simply what the Department has accomplished, the new facts that have been brought forth, and the work that has been performed. Book-making, as such, is no part of the duty of the General Government, and, the sooner that idea can be got out of the head of the Commissioner, the better.

The proposition to publish the notes and drawings of insects prepared by Townsend Glover, the Entomologist, is a good one. Mr. Glover has spent a long life in the study of insect-life, not only as a scientist, but as a practical naturalist. The expense of such a work is too great for any private party, when we consider the limited demand of a work of this kind; and, unless the Government steps in, we are likely to be deprived of this accumulation of valuable material. Entomology, like Botany, has been a little too scientific for ordinary use, and now both should be presented in a form that common mortals can comprehend, and that common people may be benifited by them. The science of the school-room is, of course, needful; but then we must go out into the great fields of nature, and put these school-room lessons to some practical use; and, for the want of this, most of our Agricultural Colleges are being rendered of no more value than other colleges. They talk of science, and they talk about it; they tell us just how the earth was made, and the exact time of making; how many thousand insects are bright and shining, how many live on plants, and how many on other insects; they give us the language of flowers; but they fail to tell us how plants are fed, how our insect-enemies may be destroyed, or the true value of plants or flowers. Take these Professors before their class, and they are perfect oracles of wisdom; but take them into the shop, into the dye-house, into the field or the garden, and they are the most useless persons that we could apply to for aid. A man like Meehan, who has mastered the practice and science of plant-culture, is not invited to a permanent place in one of these schools, though he may be occasionally called in to give a showing to the men who know just enough of botany to teach young ladies the language of flowers, or to impress upon the students the dignity of labor. All of which is, perhaps, well enough in its place; but, when we invest money for a particular purpose, we should have it applied to that particular object. For these reasons, the Department should give us such information as we are not able to obtain from private sources. Much of the opposition to the Department from the agricultural press has grown out of the fact that the Commissioner has attempted to engross too much of the legitimate business of these journals. There is a field for both, and we hope the new incumbent will accomplish something beside show. He has had nothing to do with the present report, and thus has an opportunity to come in with a clean record.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The Entomologist reports great success in feeding the silk-worm on the leaves of the Osage-orange. Should this prove practical, this State will be able to utilize her thousands of miles of Osage-hedges.

For the codling moth, so destructive to our apple crop, he recommends hay-bands or old cloths hung in the branches of the trees, or wrapped around the body. In these they spin their cocoons, and are thus easily destroyed.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

The report of the chemist is quite unsatisfactory, for it contains little, either new or old, that is of value. The question of sugar from the beet-root in the Rocky Mountain districts, should have attracted his attention; but he does not even attempt to show the cause of failure at Chatsworth; which was not for the want of water, or the difficulty of growing beets, but from the excess of nitrates, that could not be separated from the sugar without great waste. This department, in a late report in relation to beets grown in Colorado, appears to have overlooked this same question. With a soil so highly charged with alkalis as are those of that region, it becomes a serious question whether sugar from the beet will become one of the industries of that interesting part of our country. The stories told of the yield of sugar-beets in Colorado are simply absurd. When we remember that the best yield at Chatsworth was from 8 1-2 to 12 1-2 tons (250 to 400 bushels) to the acre, and that 30 tons make 1,000 bushels, we may easily see the absurdity to talk of 100 to 200 tons to the acre.

BOTANY.

It appears to have been the ambition of the Botanist to accumulate an extensive herbarium, rather than to study the value of plants for useful purposes. The schools are fully qualified to teach what is called Botany, and all we want of the Botanist is to give us some idea of the uses of plants, as well as their peculiar forms and relationships. Are they susceptible of change when surrounded by new conditions, like the castor-bean, or can we put them to new uses?

THE STUDY OF METEOROLOGY

is beginning to attract attention, and is likely to lead to some valuable results. We have been thought to look to the soil for an explanation of many phenomena that are alone due to the climate. In the winter of 1870-'71, our apples rotted badly. This was attributed to early maturity. The past season was yet more remarkable for early maturity, and, after all, the fruit keeps remarkably sound this winter. There is to me no mystery in this, for it is simply a matter of temperature. This part of the report is of great interest to the gardener and the florist.

TESTS OF DEPARTMENT SEEDS.

The Rappahannock winter wheat has proved valuable in many parts of the country. It appears to be early, hardy, and of good quality. There is a complaint that this grain deteriorates when the same variety is cultivated a series of years on the same farm, and that it is desirable to make changes of seed from distant points.

The Arnautka spring wheat, which is well spoken of in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, has proved a failure in this part of the State; in fact, since the climate has become more dry, no spring wheat has done well, unless in wet seasons and when sown very early.

The oat crop is one of great importance, and the Department has been quite successful in obtaining valuable varieties. Among them, the Excelsior oat, from England, appears to be the best of eight varieties put on trial. After four years' trial of several of these, I agree with the Department Report that the Excelsior is the best, though the Schonen, a German oat, is next in order. The last crop grown here weighs 42 pounds to the measured bushel. The straw is large, stands up well, and the oats are white and heavy, with a not very thick skin. I think there is plenty of the seed to be had at a reasonable price, as the Department sent seed to all the Northwest. I find these oats valuable to mix with corn for feed for cows and horses. With two horses I can grind 10 to 15 bushels an hour of the mixture. In this part of the State, we feed too much corn in the ear, and will find it profitable to grow a small amount of oats, for the purpose of improving the food for our farm-animals.

CASTOR-OIL.

The chapter on oils is one of practical importance. At one time, Illinois and Missouri produced nearly all the castor-oil consumed and then its use was mainly confined to the *materia medica*. Now its use in the arts gives it a wide commercial demand, and other States are producing large quantities. The 39th degree of latitude appears to be its most northern limit.

Native grasses and forest-tree culture occupy considerable space. The remarks on general agriculture are but a rehash of our agricultural journals.

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried fruits have been an important article of commerce since commerce had a place in the progress of human events; but, of late years, drying has been largely superseded by canning. By this mode the quality of the fruit has been maintained, and the public taste more fully met. But now comes a new mode of drying fruit called the "Alden process," that is like to change all this, and again give us dried fruit. Instead of exposing the fruit to heat, in order to drive off the moisture, it is exposed to a current of heated air for two hours, when the moisture is fully expelled, and a part of the starch changed to grape-sugar, or glucose, thus improving the saccharine quality of the fruit to the extent that it only requires one-half the usual quantity of sugar to prepare it for the table. The samples of fruit sent me for trial are in all respects superior to that prepared in the usual way, and correspond with the claims that are made for it. One serious drawback, is the fact that this process cannot be used on a small scale, but must be run as a large manufactory. This would be no objection in a densely-settled fruit country, but is, most certainly, where the supply is small, as is the case in most back settlements, where the orchards are small. All kinds of vegetables can be prepared in the same manner, and may form a part of the products of the new process. Machinery similar to that used in the mechanical bakery is employed, and is consequently expensive; but, notwithstanding this, it must serve to add to the profits of fruit-culture when the market is overstocked, or at least save it from total failure. With the exception of strawberries, all the fruits now present the most flattering prospect for an abundant crop, and, should the season verify these prospects, this new process will have a wide field for usefulness.

In a more extended practice, it is probable that some of the anticipations may be modified. Here is also an opportunity for women to obtain their rights, as it is proposed to employ women and girls almost exclusively in this new branch of horticultural industry. To prepare 1,000 bushels of apples per week will, it is estimated, require the labor of some twenty-five girls.

During the past thirty years, we have seen one new product after another added to our list, and now we are having one new industry after another to follow, all of which add to the wealth of the State and give increased value to our farms.

SEEDING FLAX WITH TIMOTHY.

The flax crop does not shade the ground so much as the cereals, and is a better crop for seeding down; but this is admissible when the crop is to be reaped for the seed. Flax needs clean culture, and young grass or weeds interfere more or less with the crop. Then, again, the flax crop puts the land in fine condition for wheat or oats, and, for this reason, is too valuable to seed down. Thus we see little seeding with the flax crop,—not that it is unsuited to the purpose, but that it is found to be more profitable to follow flax with a crop of one of the cereals.

WEATHER.

The weather continues favorable for all outside work, and for stock. The rains and melting snow have not been sufficient to effect the wells, but have filled the sloughs partially and farmers find much less difficulty in supplying their stock with water.

When we look at the condition of the soil, the well-matured wood-growth of the past season, we may reasonably expect a most abundant crop of farm and orchard products, provided that we have a reasonable amount of rain fall; not an excess, but a trifle more than the past year. The winter wheat is small and thin on the ground, but it is in good condition, and it is too early in the season to say the crop may not be a good one.

RURAL.

THE ORIGINAL OLIVER TWIST.

Letter from George Cruikshank.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As my name is mentioned in the second notice of Mr. John Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, in your paper of Dec. 26, in connection with a statement made by an American gentleman (Dr. Shelton Mackenzie) respecting the origin of Oliver Twist, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to give some explanation on this subject. For some time past I have been preparing a work for publication, in which I intend to give an account of the origin of Oliver Twist, and I now not only deeply regret the sudden and unexpected decease of Mr. Charles Dickens, but regret also that my proposed work was not published during his life-time. I should not now have brought this matter forward, but as Dr. Mackenzie states that he got the information from me, and as Mr. Forster declares his statement to be a falsehood, to which, in fact, he could apply a word of three letters, I feel called upon, not only to defend the Doctor, but myself also, from such a gross imputation. Dr. Mackenzie has confessed some circumstances with respect to Mr. Dickens looking over some drawings and sketches in my studio, but there is no doubt whatever that I did tell this gentleman that I was the originator of the story of Oliver Twist, as I have told very many others who may have spoken to me on the subject, and which facts I now beg permission to repeat in the columns of the *Times* for the information of Mr. Forster and the public generally.

When *Bentley's Miscellany* was first started, it was arranged that Mr. Charles Dickens should write a serial for it, and which was to be illustrated by me; and in a conversation with him as to what the subject should be for the first serial, I suggested to Mr. Dickens that he should write the life of a London boy, and strongly advised him to do this, assuring him that I would furnish him the subject and supply him with all the characters, which my large experience of London life would enable me to do. My idea was to raise a boy from a most humble position up to a high and respectable one,—in fact, to illustrate one of those cases of common occurrence, where men of humble origin by natural ability, industry, honesty and honorable conduct raise themselves to first-class positions in society. And as I wished particularly to bring the habits and manners of the thieves of London before the public (and this for a most important purpose, which I shall explain one of these days), I suggested that the poor boy should fall among thieves, but that his honesty and natural good disposition should enable him to pass through this ordeal without contamination; and after I had fully described the full-grown thieves (the "Bill Sikes") and their female companions, also the young thieves (the "Artful Dodgers") and the receivers of stolen goods, Mr. Dickens agreed to act upon my suggestion, and the work was commenced, but we differed as to what sort of boy the hero should be. Mr. Dickens wanted rather a queer kind of chap, and although this was contrary to my original idea, I complied with his request, feeling that it would not be right to dictate too much to the writer of the story, and then appeared "Oliver asking for more;" but it so happened, just about this time, that an inquiry was being made in the parish of St. James, Westminster, as to the cause of the death of some of the workhouse children who had been "farmed out," and in which inquiry my late friend Joseph Pettigrew (surgeon to the Dukes of Kent and Sussex) came forward on the part of the poor children, and by his interference was mainly the cause of saving the lives of many of these poor little creatures. I called the attention of Mr. Dickens to this inquiry, and said if he took up this matter his doing so might help to save many a poor child from injury and death, and I earnestly begged of him to let me make Oliver a nice, pretty little boy, and if we so represented him, the public—and particularly the ladies—would be sure to take a greater interest in him, and the work would then be a certain success. Mr. Dickens agreed to that request, and I need not add here that my prophecy was fulfilled; and if anyone will take the trouble to look at my representations of "Oliver" they will see that the appearance of the boy is altered after the two first illustrations, and by a reference to the records of St. James Parish, and to the date of the date of the publication of the *Miscellany*, they will see that both the dates tally, and therefore support my statement. I had a long time previously to this directed Mr. Dickens' attention to "Field-lane," Holborn-hill, wherein resided many thieves and receivers of stolen goods, and it was suggested that one of these receivers, a Jew, should be introduced into the story; and upon one occasion Mr. Dickens and Mr. Harrison Ainsworth called upon me at my house in Myddleton-terrace, Pentonville, and in course of conversation I then and there described and performed the character of one of these Jew receivers, whom I had long had my eye upon; and this was the origin of "Fagin." Some time after this Mr. Ainsworth said to me one day, "I was so much struck with your description of that Jew to Mr. Dickens, that I think you and I could do something together," which notion of Mr. Ainsworth's, as most people are aware, was afterwards carried out in various works. Long before Oliver Twist was ever thought of, I had, by permission of the city authorities, made a sketch of one of the condemned cells in Newgate prison; and as I had a great object in letting the public see what sort of places these cells were, and how they were furnished, and also to show a wretched condemned criminal therein, I thought it desirable to introduce such a subject into this work; but I had the greatest difficulty to get Mr. Dickens to allow me to carry out my wishes in this respect, but I said I must have either what is called a Christian or what is called a Jew in a condemned cell, and therefore it must be "Bill Sikes" or "Fagin;" at length he allowed me to exhibit the latter.

Without going further into particulars, I think it will be allowed from what I have stated that I am the originator of Oliver Twist, and that all the principal characters are mine; but I was much disappointed by Mr. Dickens not fully carrying out my first suggestion.

I must here mention that nearly all the designs were made from conversation and mutual suggestion upon each subject, and that I never saw any manuscript of Mr. Dickens until the work was nearly finished, and the letter of Mr. Dickens, which Mr. Forster mentions, only refers to the last etching,—done in great haste, no proper time being allowed,—and of a subject without any interest; in fact, there was not anything in the latter part of the manuscript that would suggest an illustration; but to oblige Mr. Dickens I did my best to produce another etching, working hard day and night; but when done, what was it? Why, merely a lady and a boy standing inside of a church looking at a stone wall!

Mr. Dickens named all the characters in this work himself, but before he had commenced writing the story he told me that he had heard an omnibus conductor mention some one as Oliver Twist, which name, he said, he would give the boy, as he thought it would answer his purpose. I wanted the boy to have a very different name, such as Frank Foundling or Frank Steadfast; but I think the word Twist proves to a certain extent that the boy he was going to employ for his purpose was a very different sort of boy from the one introduced and recommended to him by, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, Dec. 29.

An Exemplary Family.

From the Detroit Tribune.

There is a family living in the Northwestern part of the township of Ross, in this county, whose depavity and disregard of human feelings seem to mark them as exceptional specimens of the human race. They fight from one year's end to another, and peace only reigns when exhaustion from their contests ensue. Last week at a terrible quarrel and subsequent fight, a little child some 2 years old, clinging to her mother's dress, by the sudden movement of the woman while chasing her "old man," was thrown into a kettle of scalding water which was set down upon the floor. Notwithstanding its cries, the mother did not stop for a moment or more until she had driven her husband out of doors and bolted the door, when she came to the rescue of the child, but it was frightfully scalded, so much so that it died soon after. Not long before, at one of their fights, one of a pair of twins, a boy, had his leg broken by becoming involved in the melee, and after the funeral of his last child, the older one was taken charge of by some neighbors, and it was found that the bone had commenced healing of its own accord, leaving a great bunch on the thigh and the leg deformed. The child had lain in bed ever since the injury without medical assistance. An investigation is to be had and the family will be proceeded against.

IOWA'S NEW SENATOR.

An Enthusiastic Welcome at Dubuque.

From the Dubuque Herald, Jan. 19.

Senator Wm. B. Allison, in company with a number of friends, returned home from Des Moines at 1 o'clock, yesterday, *via* Cedar Rapids, and in accordance with previous arrangements made, his friends and fellow-citizens of Dubuque tendered him welcoming reception at the Lorimier House last night, which turned out to be the most brilliant affair of the season.

The Committee of Arrangements and Reception was composed of the following gentlemen: H. L. Stout, Chairman, General Hodgdon, Platt Smith, Theo. Stimming, J. F. Bates, R. A. Babbage, C. Wullweber, T. C. Roberts.

The spacious halls and parlors of the Lorimier were cleared for the reception at an early hour in the evening, and the *elite* of the city were assembled there in comfortable numbers long before the appointed hour, 8 o'clock.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the Committee left the hall for Senator Allison's residence, and more than half an hour afterward the ripple of excitement which ran among the company in the parlors told that he had arrived, and in a twinkling the front rooms were deserted and all were thronging to the hall where the welcoming ceremony was to take place, and where the Germania Band already preceded them and were discoursing one of their finest pieces. Senator Allison entered the room under the escort of the Committee—leaning on the arm of H. L. Stout, Esq., the Chairman. They advanced to the reception stand, and C. Wullweber, Esq., in behalf of the company assembled, made the speech of welcome, as follows:

COLONEL ALLISON: In the name of your fellow-citizens of Dubuque, irrespective of party, I hereby tender you a hearty welcome home. Behold your numerous friends and neighbors, anxious to meet and greet their illustrious brother. We greet you without ostentation or pomp, but with unfeigned feelings of friendship and affection. Extemporaneous as is this reception, it is a spontaneous outburst of joy to see you in our midst again. May our friendship accompany you in every position of life, and assuage your moments of trial and disappointment, which no mortal can escape.

The members of your home circle of friends, above all others, have been careful observers of your past career, and have witnessed, with pride and gratification, your rapid ascension of the lofty steps of fame. And now, when the representatives of the people of our State, confiding in your ability and integrity, have put you on the pinnacle of the temple we not only recognize and fully appreciate the high honor conferred through you upon our beloved city, but avail ourselves with pleasure and gratification of the opportunity to extend to you our heartfelt congratulation upon your great success. Enviable indeed is the position to which you have been elevated. To occupy the chair Senatorial in the most glorious days of ancient Rome was considered an unsurpassable distinction, accorded only to the most venerable Roman patricians; yet more sublime is the high office and trust to which you, Colonel Allison, have been summoned by the people of your State. The sphere of your activity will be commensurate to the extensive boundaries of our country. Take care, therefore, that you have at heart the welfare of the whole people, without regard to section, race, or color; promote and foster the prosperity of the whole nation by your words and deeds; stand above parties whenever and wherever party interests militate against the dictates of your conscience, and like the Roman tribune and consul of old, beware lest the republic suffer any detriment. We, your true friends and neighbors, trustfully confide in your honor and intelligence, and again bid you heartily welcome to our midst.

To which Mr. Allison responded nearly as follows:

MR. WULLWEBER, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—The honor conferred upon me by these my friends and fellow-citizens on this occasion, deserves to receive from me a few words of acknowledgment and thanks. I would not be true to the dictates of my heart if I did not do so. The scene fills me with the liveliest sense of gratitude, and these emotions are intensified as I meet you without partisan feeling, as friends and neighbors. I am not unmindful of the great trust reposed in me by the American people in the placing me in such an exalted position; I am not unmindful of the long line of illustrious men who have preceded me; I shall endeavor to emulate them in their deeds of high emprise for the public weal. I shall do what seems to me best for the good of my country and the noble young State that has so greatly honored me, that I may come once again deserving a welcome as hearty as I now receive at your hands.

Colonel Allison's response was hailed with a storm of applause. The last words had barely escaped his lips ere his friends were pressing around to congratulate him. Here there were no party distinctions; all were actuated by a feeling of honest pride in the success and honorable preferment of a fellow-citizen. And Mr. Allison himself bore his part with courtly grace. He had a fitting acknowledgment ready for every tribute of congratulation paid him, and we are assured that no one in the hall felt the warm clasp of his hand but left him feeling more impressed than ever before with his genial and worthy qualities.

The congratulations occupied the larger half of an hour, and, when they were finished, the floor was cleared for a dance, and after two quadrilles the refreshment-room was opened, and the remainder of the evening was equally divided between feasting and dancing, which continued until near morning.

After the first series of congratulations had been got through, delegations from the various German societies of the city came in and tendered Mr. Allison their compliments, and many other individuals came in at a late hour.

HEPWORTH AND BEECHER.

Their Remarks at a Congregational Council.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 19.

The Quarterly Conference of the Congregational Churches of this State, opened at Mr. Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, yesterday. At the evening session the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:

We have with us this evening a brother who has long been laboring, and has just been brought into the fellowship of Christ. God forbid that we should rejoice with any sectarian feeling. I am for the fullest liberty; such liberty that if any one goes from us to what he conceives is a larger liberty, if his back be turned to us, I bid him God speed. If he comes to us, I say welcome, as I would say to all sinners. There is no special duty in this. But when one comes to us with glowing face and says he feels that the bosom of God is nearer to him, if he does not push by us, but stops with us, I want to put my arms about him, not because he comes to us, but because he comes for the love of Christ, and is nearer to his heavenly love. When I think how near we are to the throne of God, and how often we are vexed with sectarian squabbles, it occurs to me how ashamed we will be of them, and when I think of the great work of God, it seems to me no small thing when a man says "I have come for a new life in Christ." In introducing Mr. Hepworth, Mr. Beecher added that he was a man who came for sympathy, asking only help to do the work of God more earnestly than before.

Mr. Hepworth said:

I will not tell you how glad I am, or how welcome it is for me to be present here. I come with embarrassment, but with great joy of heart. Only a little while ago I opened the door of my house, and told my friends that I must go out. The door was slammed behind me, and my heart was filled with heaviness. I saw my brother, my father, my Bishop, Mr. Beecher. His door was open, he asked me in; I saw the genial face of Dr. Buddington, and grasped the warm hand of Dr. Storrs; I said I couldn't stay; that I didn't know where I was going. Suddenly, Calvanism displayed a new feature, one which I did not know before. They said, "Stay, sit down and tell us your story, and we will give you our prayers." I sat down and told my story; how for five or six years I had stood on the brink of a chasm, still thinking I ought to be on the other side. Painfully and tortfully I crossed that chasm and now, am on the other side, thinking I can say, "Our Father which art in Heaven" more fully than before. How is this? I am but the average man. I have had many hard burdens to bear, and I thought, "When these days close where is the help to the better and purer life?" This was my question.

When I looked back the historic Christ seemed the only thing to save. But I said, "A man can't save me." No hero-philosopher can do this. Then I said there must be something else; and it occurred to me that He said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Ah, yes, I said, if I come unto Thee I must give Thee all I have, must come with everything I have. And why not? All at once the door seemed to open. I said, "I will try to make Thee all mine own. As angels came and ministered unto Him, so they came to me, and at once all seemed right, and now I feel right. I feel that I must work harder and more lovingly, and must stretch out my hands to help sinners; and I hope Christ will be with me more and more, and to that end I ask your prayers and sympathy.

Mr. Beecher stated that in 1866 the General Council of the Congregational Church in Boston visited Plymouth and solemnly reaffirmed their faith. Mr. Beecher then read the closing statement of that profession of faith, upon which Mr. Hepworth now takes his stand.

A Novel Ceremony.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, Dec. 31.

The ceremony of choosing *compadres* and *comadres* for the coming year—a custom peculiar to the people of Spain and Mexico—is to be performed upon the advent of the new year by some of the ladies of this city. The custom is an old one, and its origin dates back many years. The manner of its performance is as follows: The names of ladies and gentlemen known to be mutually acquainted are written upon slips of paper and deposited in hats, the name of a lady being drawn simultaneously from one hat with that of a gentleman from another, the two whose names are thus drawn to be *compadres* and *comadres* to each other for the year. The obligations incurred toward each other by the relationship are very simple. The gentleman is to be the escort of the lady on any and every occasion that she may desire; and she, in turn, must consider herself engaged for any and every entertainment which he may wish to attend. Of course, the relationship can be dissolved by mutual consent, either temporarily or permanently, during the period for which the agreement is made. The custom is an agreeable one in this particular, that it insures to both lady and gentleman an escort or companion, thus doing away with the disagreeable incidents which sometimes occur through not having partners for an entertainment. And it also secures to the lady having a *compadre* the positive certainty of having some one to dance with at every ball.

THE WICKENBURG MASSACRE.

Additional Particulars by One of the Survivors.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 11.

Surmising that the survivors of the Wickenburg massacre had arrived in the city, a reporter of the *Bulletin* skirmished yesterday morning until he found them, and gleaned additional interesting particulars of the horrible affair. Mr. Kruger, who appears to be a modest, intelligent gentleman, stated that the article in the Los Angeles *News*, published in yesterday's *Bulletin* embodied the principal facts of the affair, though some of the most exciting details had been omitted because of a lack of room in the paper. In response to our interrogations, he gave his experience among the Indians. He said: "I have had considerable experiences among the Indians of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and am familiar with their habits, though I never participated in an engagement before the late affair in Arizona. When the driver gave the alarm previous to the attack, I instinctively felt that it was only too true, and immediately grasped Miss Sheppard by the neck and thrust her to the bottom of the stage. Scarcely a second elapsed before the first volley was fired, the Indians being then within ten or fifteen yards of the stage. The driver, Loring, and Shoholm received mortal wounds, and all save Loring died in a few moments. Mr. Loring could not have realized the danger or suffered pain, because his wounds were in the head and body; if I remember correctly, one ball entered a short distance below the right eye, another through the left cheek-bone, and a third through the lungs. Of the four horses attached to the stage, one of the leaders was killed, one of the wheel-horses received severe wounds, and the other two escaped uninjured. The driver tumbled off at the first volley, and the surviving horses, alarmed at the noise and confusion, ran forward a distance of twenty yards, the stage halting in a "wash," or sink of the ground. About this time the Apaches fired a second volley, the shots rattling about the stage like hail-stones. Mr. Salmon received a wound in the abdomen by the first volley, doubled up and fell or rather leaped in his agony from the stage. Mr. Hammel commenced firing at once, and, when he had discharged the contents of his six-shooter, cried out, "For God's sake, Kruger, give me another revolver." I gave him one of the two which I had, a Westfield, and retained the other myself. At the same time I said, "Get down, Mr. Hamel, you are making a target of yourself." He was sitting up on the seat, facing the Apaches, and apparently did not fear the worst consequences. He twice essayed to discharge the pistol, and it failed to carry fire on each occasion. Before he could make another attempt, the second volley, previously mentioned, was fired and he died in an instant. After the second volley, all was quiet, save the groaning of Mr. Loring, who lay upon the roadside. Of course he was not in a condition to realize anything that transpired and never could have known what injured him, and probably he never knew that he was injured. He died before I left the stage.

While all was quiet and still the dangerous character of my position made a vivid impression upon me. I knew that the Apaches had temporarily suspended operations and were skulking behind the bushes, and that they would return when they felt assured of the death of all the persons in the coach. Knowing the terrible fate that awaited me should I be captured alive, and capture seemed an absolute certainty, I reached around for my knife with which to cut my throat, and thus escape a death at the stake. Miss Sheppard who, although wounded in the arm and back, had remained in the bottom of the stage said: "My God, are you alive? What are you going to do?" I told her the substance of my intentions, saying that the contents of my pistol were exhausted, and I had no other resource. She then crawled foward to Shoholm, one of the dead men who was sitting upon the front seat, and took his pistol. Now all was quiet. From my position—I was reclining on my elbow in the bottom of the stage—I could see the Indians leaping from bush to bush and stealthily approaching the stage. Finally, supposing all was dead, and expecting no opposition, they rushed up to the stage. Miss Sheppard, armed with my whiskey bottle, and myself, armed with a pistol, arose and yelled with all our might. The cowardly Indians fled like sheep, scampering fifty or a hundred yards away, there halting to await our next move. We sprang from the stage, and, until the Indians were satisfied that all of the living were outside, they did not approach us. Before leaving the stage I shouted to all the living to follow me, but no one save Adams answered, and he could not move. His face was covered with blood, from a wound in the head, and the fact that he was paralyzed, led me to suppose that he was severely wounded in the body. He was lying in the stage, face down, and could barely raise his head.

The couple, despite their severe wounds—Mr. Kruger had received a ball in the right shoulder and two in the back, and Miss Sheppard was wounded in the elbow and shoulder—travelled through the brush for two or three miles at a rapid rate, closely followed by the Indians. It was at this time that they ascertained the strength of the party and had opportunities to observe their dress and manners. The Indians were Apache-Mohaves, wearing the blue army breeches, and having the long, flowing, jet-black hair tied behind the head with a bit of red string. There could not have been more than fifteen, all told, and of this number nine followed us, and the remainder took charge of the stage. In the account which the *News* gives, you will find most of the circumstances of the fight, but there is one important point not mentioned. It is this: Just before I noticed the cloud of dust raised by the buckboard team on the road, Miss Sheppard had become entirely exhausted, and, deeming escape impossible, told me to leave her and go ahead. She begged me to shoot her, and I had actually drawn my pistol and tried to make up my mind to comply with her request, when the buckboard hove in sight. After we had been left in the bush, on the confines of the desert, and while the mail carrier was in quest of help from the Vulture mine, we endured the most terrible suffering. We lay there, behind a barricade of mailbags and a trunk, for nine hours, suffering all the while from pain, thirst, and cold. When I say "behind the barricade," I mean that Miss Sheppard was there. I remained just outside, lying down, with two loaded revolvers in my hands. The cactus plants, ranging from five to fifteen feet in height, swayed with the wind, and in their various forms I could see, in my imagination, Apaches of gigantic size nodding and beckoning with awful solemnity. Fear of giving the Indians a clue to our whereabouts prevented me from building a fire, and there was no way of mitigating the sufferings by cold. Add to this the pain of the wounds and the torture of thirst, and you may have a faint conception of the horrors of our situation. Early in the evening, Miss Sheppard became partially insane from thirst, and did not realize her condition. The account of our rescue is fully told in the *News*.

The body of Mr. Loring and those of two or three others were not mutilated save by the wounds received during the volleys. This must be a source of consolation to the many friends of these gentlemen, notwithstanding the sad circumstances of their deaths. It seems that the Indians found a jug of whisky which was stored in the boot of the stage, and in disposing of this, they forgot to make their customary atrocious disposition of the bodies of the murdered men.

Dickens' Account of the Death of Grip.

You will be greatly shocked (the letter is dated Friday evening, March 12, 1841) and grieved to hear that the Raven is no more. He expired to-day at a few minutes after 12 o'clock at noon. He had been ailing for a few days, but we anticipated no serious result, conjecturing that a portion of the white paint he swallowed last summer might be lingering about his vitals without having any serious effect upon his constitution. Yesterday afternoon he was taken so much worse that I sent an express for the medical gentleman (Mr. Herring), who promptly attended, and administered a powerful dose of castor oil. Under the influence of this medicine, he recovered so far as to be able at 8 o'clock p. m., to bite Topping. His night was peaceful. This morning at daylight he appeared better, received (agreeably to the Doctor's directions) another dose of castor oil; and partook plentifully of some warm gruel, the flavor of which he appeared to relish. Toward 11 o'clock he was so much worse that it was found necessary to muffle the stable-knocker. At half-past or thereabout, he was heard talking to himself about the horse and Topping's family, and to add some incoherent expressions which were supposed to have been either a foreboding of his approaching dissolution, or some wishes relative to the disposal of his little property; consisting chiefly of half-pence which he had buried in different parts of the garden. On the clock striking 12 he appeared slightly agitated, but he soon recovered, walked twice or thrice along the coach-house, stopped to bark, staggered, exclaimed "Hallo, old girl!" (his favorite expression) and died. He behaved throughout with a decent fortitude, equanimity and self-possession, which cannot be too much admired. I deeply regret that being in ignorance of his danger I did not attend to receive his last instructions. Something remarkable about his eyes occasioned Topping to run for the Doctor at 12. When they returned together our friend was gone. It was the medical gentleman who informed me of his decease. He did it with great caution and delicacy, preparing me by the remark that "jolly queer start had taken place."—*From the Life of Charles Dickens by John Forster.*

Affection of a Dog.

Charleston (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

In 1863, Captain ——, of an artillery company of South Carolina, was killed in battle in Virginia. His body was placed in a coffin, and this boxed up and brought to the home of his family, at that time in Columbia. It arrived about one week after his death. On its arrival, his dog, that he had reared and petted during his life, was at the front gate, and, approaching the house, began to smell about, and manifested much excitement. When the coffin was removed from the hearse he ran under it, and followed it into the house, between the pall-bearers. Although a week had elapsed since his master's death, and his body was closely encased in the coffin, this dog had recognized him by his sense of smell alone. When the coffin was laid on the table in the parlor, the dog laid under it, and remained there for 18 hours, until the funeral on the next day. Upon the day succeeding it was observed that the dog had not been seen since the interment. Search was made for him, and he was found lying upon his late master's grave, shivering in the cold rain, that had been falling for some hours. He refused to leave his position, and had to be tied and led home, where he was turned loose. In a short time he was again missed, and a servant was sent to the cemetery, who he was again found in the former position. He was carried home and chained up. He now refused to eat, or drink at all, and only lay moaning. Upon the morning of the third day he was found dead. Such an instance of the affection of a dog I have never known surpassed, particularly as this is a beyond dispute.

Virginia Clergyman in Colonial Times.

From James Parton on "Jefferson as a Law Student" in the Atlantic for February.

The tales we read of the clergy of old Virginia stagger belief, through its clergymen who report them. The reverend rector of Wicomico, we read, not approving the bread placed upon the communion table, cried out from the altar, in the midst of the service, to one of his church wardens: "George, this bread is not fit for a dog." We read of another who was invited after church to dine at a planter's house, where he drank so much that he had to be tied in his gig, and a servant sent to lead his horse home. One jolly parson comes down to us rolling up and down the porch of a tavern, bawling to the passers-by to come and drink with him. Another lives in the memory of his country because he fought a duel within sight of the church in which he had formerly officiated. Another is remembered as a jovial hunter who died cheering on the hounds to the chase. One is spoken of as pocketing annually $100, the revenue of a legacy for preaching four sermons a year against atheism, gambling, racing, and swearing, though himself a notorious swearer, racer, and gambler. Another is the hero of a story that one day parson and vestry differed in opinion, quarrelled, and came to blows. The parson, a giant in strength, put them to flight. Not content with his victory, he renewed the battle on Sunday morning in church, when from the vantage ground of the pulpit he hurled at them this text from Nehemiah: "And I contended with them, and cursed them, and smote certain of them, and plucked off their hair;" which had the keen sting of literal truth.

One old clergyman is remembered as staggering toward the altar at the time of communion, when the rector who was officiating ordered him back to his seat. The monthly dinners of the clergy have not yet passed out of mind, to which men would ride for thirty or forty miles, and revel far into the night. The Court records of Hampton show that a clergyman of that parish was presented by the Grand Jury for drunkenness, and on another occasion for slander, and that when before the Court he behaved with such insolence as to be committed for contempt. Bishop Mead, of Virginia, to whom the reader is indebted for several of these incidents, relates that a lady once came to one of his clergymen, asking rebaptism as she had doubts whether the christening of her infancy was valid. The clergyman who performed the ceremony, she said, dined with her father that day, and after dinner her father won back from the priest, at cards, the very guinea he had paid him before dinner as his baptismal fee.

The Bishop of London, hearing of these scandals, would sometimes urge his commissary, the President of William and Mary College, to proceed against the clergy known to be drunkards. The difficulty of proof was submitted to the Bishop as an excuse for not complying with his commands. At what point of intoxication does it become a scandal? How shall we decide when a clergyman has been drunk enough for ecclesiastical censure? The Bishop of London sent over directions on this point. He thought that if a clergyman sat an hour or more with a company that were drinking strong drink—not wine—and took the cup as it went the rounds of the table, and drank the health proposed, like the rest of the company, there was ground of proceedings. He was also of opinion, that "striking and challenging, or threatening to fight, or laying aside any of his garments for that purpose, staggering, reeling, vomiting, incoherent, impertinent, obscene or rude talking," was sufficient to justify judges in deciding that "the minister's behavior at such a time was scandalous, indecent, and unbecoming the gravity of a minister." For many years, too, as before observed, the Commissary President was himself too fond of the bottle to prosecute a drunken clergyman without calling attention to his own habits.

Terrible Predicament of a Boy—Saved by Courage and Presence of Mind.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Saturday afternoon a boy, about 11 years of age, while crawling along the leads of a house on Third street, near Bryant, for the purpose of clearing the obstructions in the water-pipe, slipped and rolled over the edge of the roof. In his desperate efforts to save himself he succeeded in grasping the raised edging of wood and tin that bordered the roof, and so hung, suspended by his hands, forty feet above the street, utterly unable to regain his footing. The accident was witnessed by a woman on the opposite sidewalk; and her screams brought at once to her side three men who saw, with horror and amazement, the predicament of the poor boy, who, without a cry or struggle, was hanging over certain death, with only the frail grip of his weak hands. They ran across the street into the houses and up stairs toward the attic, when, as they reached the second story, a sudden thought struck the last man, and he let his companion go up without him.

Underneath where the boy was hanging is a small, old-fashioned porch, which projects out about three feet from under the centre window of the second story, and out of this window the woman on the opposite side of the street, and those with her, saw a man step on the porch and look up. As he stood he was immediately under the boy, but too close to the house for his apparent purpose, the boy hanging just over the railing; he stepped over the latter, and with his feet resting on the edge of the platform of the porch, and one hand grasping an iron support, he waited. In the mean time, the other two men had reached the roof and were descending, when they discovered the impossibility of reaching the boy in safety, and one of them called for a rope.

Before any one could move to the aid of the exhausted boy, he with a shrill cry let go and fell. As he approached the man on the porch the latter was seen to reach out his free arm under him, and then the boy was grasped by him. A cry of horror went up from the crowd as the man was seen to stagger and swing around the end of the porch with his load; but his hand held its grip on the iron; and a moment afterward he carried the boy through the window and turned him over to his mother, who had only just realized that something was wrong. The name of the man whose presence of mind enabled him to save a life, and whose courage made him forget the risk of his own, is Cambell Williams.

A Fancy Picture of Shakespeare's Household.

From Holmes' "Poet of the Breakfast Table," in the Atlantic Monthly.

I wonder if anything like this ever happened. The author writing—

"*To be, or not to be? that is the question:*
Whether 't is nobl—"

"William, shall we have pudding to-day, or flapjacks?"

"Flapjacks an' it please thee, Anne, or a pudding, for that matter; or what thou wilt, good woman, or thou come not betwixt me and my thought."

Exit Mistress Anne, with a strongly accented closing of the door and murmurs to the effect; "Ay, marry!" 't is well for thee to talk as if thou hadst no stomach to fill. We poor wives must swink for our masters, while they sit in their arm chairs growing as great in the girth through laziness as that ill-manered old fat man William hath writ of in his books of players' stuff. One had as well meddle with a porkpen, which hath thorns all over him, as try to deal with William when his eyes be rolling in that mad way."

William—writing once more—after an exclamation in strong English of the older pattern—

"*Whether 't is nobler—nobler—nobler*—To do what? O these women! these women! to have puddings or flapjacks! Oh!—

"*Whether 't is nobler—in the mind—to suffer*
The stings—and arrows—of—"

"Oh! oh! these women! I will e'en step over to the parson's and have a cup of sack with his reverence, for methinks Master Hamlet hath forgot that which was just now on his lips to speak."

How a Speech of Dan. Voorhees was Reported.

The Louisville *Ledger* tells this story of the journalist, Daniel O'Connell, who was buried the other day from the Morgue, in New York. It relates to the time when he was on the *Courier-Journal*, in Louisville: "But in an evil hour, when sent to report a speech Dan. Voorhees was to deliver at New Albany, the namesake of the great Irish orator fell by the wayside, and spent the day with some rollicksome friends in Portland. Returning to the editorial rooms that night he gave Mr. Haldeman a circumstantial account of the difficulties he experienced in getting near enough to hear every word Voorhees said, but claimed that he had got the 'bones' of the speech, and many of the orator's 'fancy flights,' and could reproduce them verbatim. Wetting his head with ice water, he sat down, and in two hours sent up with flaming headlines the most tremendous speech that was ever circulated on the oritorical credit of the 'Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.' The 'fancy flights' were especially toplofticas. Grattan and Curran were no where, and even Phillips was totally eclipsed. 'Brilliant extras' from this report went the rounds, and yet Dan. Voorhees was ungrateful enough afterward to say he would not for a thousand dollars have had that speech published as his."

Fisk's First Mistake.

Fisk used to often tell about his first mistake in life. Said the Colonel, "When I was a little boy on the Vermont farm, my father took me up to the stable one day, where a row of cows stood in the stable. Said he 'James, the stable window is pretty high for a boy, but do you think you could take this shovel and clean out the stable?' 'I don't know, Pop,' said James, 'I never have done it.' 'Well, my boy, if you will do it this morning, I'll give you a bright silver dollar,' said his father, patting him on the head, while he held the silver dollar before his eyes. 'Good,' says James, 'I'll try,' and away he went to work. He tugged, and pulled, and lifted, and puffed, and, finally, it was done, and his father gave him a bright silver dollar, saying, 'That's right, James; you did it splendidly, and now I find you can do it so nicely, I shall have you do it every morning, all winter!'"

Four Boys Drowned.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 21.—To-day, seven boys attempted to cross the Acushnet River on the ice. The ice broke, and two sons of William Wilkinson, aged 9 and 11, and two sons of William Smith, aged 10 and 13, were drowned. The other boys were rescued.

—A mother, wife, and two daughters of Dr. N. D. Lamb, living in the suburbs of Louisville, were poisoned at supper, last night, by eating fruit put up in jars. They lay at the point of death for some hours. Prompt and energetic efforts of physicians finally roused the victims from their stupor, and there are now some hopes of their recovery.

—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the Catacazy question, says: "It is possible that the blundering tyros who now manage our foreign relations have never heard what was an open scandal in every court of Europe a few years ago: an American Minister who drove in the [Russian] Emperor's private garden with a woman of the town, and where both insulted the Empress by addressing her; who got intoxicated one night at a ball at the palace, and beat a servant of the Emperor who disputed his entrance into the private apartments of the imperial family; and who openly sold and disgraced his high office."

—Of Fisk and his wife, who was older than he, a Boston letter-writer says: "With his notorious airs against her, there had never been estrangement between them. She excused everything, and he held for her a sort of platonic affection. He wrote to her constantly, and visited her often. She was his confidant always, and his adviser in many things. She was more like an elder sister than a wife to this mercurial being, who appears to have had the highest respect for her traits of character, and to have been compassionately regarded by herself as an incorrigibly wayward member of the family, who must be humored in almost any eccentricities."

BORN.

GRAHAM—On the 20th inst., at 168 West Van Buren-st., the wife of H. L. Graham, a son.

DIED.

SCHUETTLER—On Jan. 21, Wm. D. Schuettler, aged 34 years, 11 months, 22 days.
Funeral at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 23, from the residence of the deceased, 381 Forest-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL OR HALF OF A NO. 1 CIRCULAR SAW-mill for sale, on railroad and river, in Indiana. Mill can saw ten thousand ft per day; plenty walnut, ash, and poplar timber can be had cheap to run ten years. Only $2,000 cash wanted; balance in lumber. I will pay cash for all mill can saw; also advance money to pay for logs, if wanted. The best chance to make money on small capital in this State. None need answer who has less than $2,000. Address UNION LUMBER CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

A BUSINESS CHANCE FOR $1,000, WHERE $15,000 can be made in 16 months, sure, at 992 South State-st.

A RETAIL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT doing a good business, and in a good neighborhood, for sale; a good chance for a smart man with a small capital. Apply to G. H. SPRINGER, No. 537 Wabash-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE, with good water power, all in splendid condition. A bargain to the right party. Sold on account of ill health of the present owner. For particulars apply to H. C. OVERMAN, 149 Fulton-st., or ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the R. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $600,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 48 Canal-st., Chicago.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 23 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are on a finely wooded bluff 80 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath-rooms and water-closets. In the ladies' parlor is a $1,000 piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for doing the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 160 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 50 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for obtaining such an unique establishment, and it will be rented so that it can be made to pay well. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 37 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

MUST BE SOLD—SOME CHEAP AND USEful patent rights. Valuable property taken in exchange. Call at H. S. PAULSEN'S Hardware Store, 149 Indiana-st., Chicago.

RESTAURANT AND SALOON FOR SALE, AT C. B. & Q. Railroad Passenger Depot, corner of Indiana-av. and railroad crossing, near Sixteenth-st. Will sell one or both cheap. Both doing a first-class business.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A WELL ESTablished business. Profits $300 per month. Mr. WOHL, 584 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 75 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 20 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON PLANers, drill presses, bolt cutters, twist drills, bolting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO. 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—ONE WOODBURry flooring machine, in good running order, with belts and knives complete. Apply at 47 South Canal-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MAchines, planer and matchers, wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—12X24 STAtionary engine, with boiler and fixtures complete, a 52-inch saw; also a complete set of machinery for a sash, door and blind factory, all new and never used. Will dispose of above in one lot at a fair price, or will sell portions to accommodate purchasers. Address F. W. WOLF, Room 2, Yates' Building.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse, sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 5 to 12-inch bore, and larger ones, in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE-cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work, will plane both sides 24-inch wide; will take in timber 6 to 7 inches in thickness and joint both sides; it is also convenient as a smaller machine for light work; turns out ceiling-boards 2-inch wide, 1-inch thick; weight about 10,000 lbs; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO, 113 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTANT—BISHOP, LATE SILKE, 122 West Washington-st., investigates books for lawyers, and gives periodical services to business men at reasonable rates.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for old books and libraries. Address, or call at BALDWIN'S original cheap book store, No. 130 Dearborn st., old stand.

WANTED — CONTRACTS TO REMOVE DEbris, or excavate cellars, by ANTHONY & CO., 837 Prairie-av. Orders left with Mr. O. B. Green, South Water-st., will meet with prompt attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HEAVY HORSES at Patrick's avenue stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CAR LOAD HEAVY horses, suitable for all work, at the OMAHA SALE STABLES, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE CARriages or harness of any kind, can save 20 to 40 per cent by buying of FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME young horse, can trot in 2:40, for his worth in outside real estate. Address K, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

108 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—WANTED, A few first-class day boarders.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts, upon very reasonable terms.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Board $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, within twenty minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, W J F, 125 Lytle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—KNABE PIANO, 7 OCTAVES, round corners, carved legs; been used but a short time; is in excellent order, and good as new; cost $700; will sell for cash, at a great bargain. Address for three days, W H J, 513 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—30 NEW PIANOS. ALSO A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION—A LADY ASSISTant in a private school. Apply after 3 p. m. to H. H. BABCOCK, 11 Eighteenth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK FROM MILWAUKEE, Springfield, St. Louis, Baltimore, &c., at the lowest market price. Brickmakers' Agency, 94 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE OF MORSE'S SODA draft stands, marble, with eight syrups. Inquire at 171 Blue Island-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
Michigan-av., 64x180 feet, near Randolph-st., $2,000 per foot.
Wabash-av., 72x180 feet, near Washington-st., $1,500 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 78x80 feet, near Madison-st., $1,300 per foot.
Clark-st., 100x80 feet, near Jackson-st., $800 per foot.
Wells-st., 24x80 feet, near Adams-st., $[illegible].
Wells-st., 25x80 feet, near Madison-st., $600 per foot.
West Madison-st., 48x120 feet, near Centre-av., $250 per foot.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—
33 ft on Wabash-av., 100 ft south of Van Buren-st., $900 per foot.
[illegible] ft on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan, $[illegible] per foot.
90 ft on Michigan-av., corner of Randolph, $1,000 per foot.
50 ft on Randolph-st., corner of Wells, $1,000 per foot.
45 ft on Lake-st., about 100 ft west of Wabash, $1,000 per foot.
84 ft on Michigan-av., southwest corner Van Buren, $950 per foot.
224 ft on Van Buren, near Wabash, $600 per foot.
Also a number of first-class residences on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNERS FOR CHURCHES or dwellings:
Wabash-av., 100x163 ft on corner of Twenty-fourth-st.
Michigan-av., 100x173 ft on corner Thirty-fourth-st.
Prairie-av., 100x163 ft on corner of Twenty-ninth-st.
Rhodes-av., 184x164 ft on corner of Thirty-third-st.
Vincennes-av., 167x163 ft on corner of Oak-av.
Ellis-av., 132x125 ft on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Egan-av., 75x120 ft on corner of Langley-av.
JOS. E. CHANDLER, Real Estate Office, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 72x120 feet, with lot 22x80 feet, in rear of Madison-st., at the head of Carpenter-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 4 LOTS on West Van Buren-st., near Centre-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., 10 LOTS ON Indiana-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 25x80 feet, between Michigan and Illinois-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., 2 LOTS N. CORner Halsted and E-sts., near Union Stock Yards, Canal, and Railroad Transfer House. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot 1381 Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth st.; has 9 rooms, 7 large closets, hot water works, gas fixtures, furnace, brick cellar—every convenience. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—10 LOTS ON WEStern-av., corner of Kinzie-st., outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—20 acres on Egan-av. and Kinkead-st. near cotton factory. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME house of 10 rooms, and lot 30x127 feet, No. 112 South Hoyne-st, near Adams. Price $3,800; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 12 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A NEAT frame cottage house of 6 rooms and lot, 40 feet front, No. 182 Thirty-first-st, near Indiana-av.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST.—LOT 42X490 FT. fronting on Sedgwick and Franklin-sts., north of Eugenie-st.; will sell part; very easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25, 50 OR 75 FEET front on Wabash-av., north of Douglass-place, Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—LOT 50, 100, OR 200 feet front on Lake-av., near Douglas (Thirty-fifth-st.); fine Lake view. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—100 x286 feet northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark and Division-sts., 54x170; cheap, and on easy terms. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—35 FEET FRONT ON MONROE-ST. between Clark and La Salle-sts, with cellar and foundation, and several old materials on the ground for two-thirds of a business house; $30,000 in ten payments. MILLER & RIGDON, 300 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—TEN Lots, each 25x125 ft, on Arthur-st, running back to the P. & Ft. Wayne Railway, near Eighteenth-st. Also 150 lots, each 25x126 ft., on Ogleaby cor. of Kinzie-sts. Railroad front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, north-east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5 YEARS' TIME, 7 PER cent interest; purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. Three lots in the South Division, within one block of horse cars, and just outside the fire limits; [illegible] mechanics or laboring men; [illegible]. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house, No. 246 Thirty-first-st., with 13 rooms, water, gas, &c., lot 36x125; good barn; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built houses, 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; have 12 rooms, bath, etc.; lots 24x178 feet; the vacant lots adjoining 229 will be sold if required; terms can be made very easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET ON COLLEGE-ST., fronting south the grounds of the Douglas University; will be sold on very easy terms, and but a small cash payment required from purchaser if improved at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 100x150, ON ONE OF the avenues, near Twenty-second-st.; desirable church site. J. P. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EITHER DIVISION OF the city, for manufacturing or residence purposes, on long time, without any cash payment, to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—I HAVE for sale, at reasonable prices, desirable lots for improvement on Michigan and Wabash-avs., Monroe, State, Dearborn, Clark, LaSalle, and Wells-sts., and elsewhere in the burnt district. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 564 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, NEAR RANdolph-st. bridge; [illegible] 29 years' lease, cheap. Splendid manufacturing location. West Monroe-st., near Leavitt, house and lot, $2,200. North Wells-st., lot, near Division, cheap. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes Feb. 1 to n. w. corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—$600, EASY PAYMENTS, WILL buy a lot near Union Park and Southwestern-av. D. W. ELDRED, 320 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., SOUTH front, 28 feet, 100 feet west of State-st., in ten payments; $20,000, rare opportunity. MILLER & RIGDON, 300 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20x160 ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Wells and Franklin, south front. A. K. WALKER, Room 16, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., TWO story and basement brick house, with lot 22x117 feet, for $11,000. The cheapest and only brick house for sale in this fine and convenient locality. Apply to L. J. RITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 100x119 feet corner Mather and Desplaines-sts. fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STORE 239 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE front, 100x140, opposite new Tremont House. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FOR HOMES, worth $500 for $250 and $300. For the next 30 days, lots on the boulevard, only 4 miles from the Court House; the highest land about the city. Call at my office and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see them. Title perfect and abstract furnished with each lot. Terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LARGE CORNER LOT OR AN inside lot of not more than 80 feet frontage, in the burned district, will be improved at once for business purposes. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR marble-front or brick residences, in South Division. Owners will please communicate, stating location, price, and terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN UNINCUMBERED HOUSE and Lot, south of city limits, east of State-st., for a very desirable improved residence property, worth $12,000—incumbered $3,000. Sole object being to unload from incumbrance. Address P. O. Box, 284, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 36 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 13 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town, and eight or ten for the city, for two of the fastest selling articles known, paying $12 to $18 a week on $2 to $3 capital. Sample, 25 cents. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages, and 75 illustrations; all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 81 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, for the introduction of a new and successful medicine by a medical gentleman. Address X 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business, established in Chicago in 1866. Good custom. Address N 8, 38 West Madison-st., upstairs.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $5,000 made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 714 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. [illegible] bought. No. 27 West Madison-st. Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 122 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

$75,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five to ten years, in sums not less than $2,000, and larger preferred. J. P. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS ADJUSTERS who are thoroughly acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN AN OLD AND long-established wholesale grocery house in the city of New York for the States of Illinois and Iowa. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and having a large, established, first-class trade, need apply. Address, with references, P. O. Box [illegible], New York city.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN BY an old and well-established wholesale boot and shoe house in this city, to travel in Iowa; best references required, and good salary guaranteed. Address B. & S., Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND FARM HANDS for Tennessee. Also gardeners and men with wives to go out to-night. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—15 MORE GERMANS AND SWEDES to husk corn. Wages $1.50 per day and board. 20 wood-choppers to go to Indiana. Apply at 21 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—100 YOUNG MEN IN THE COUNTRY to sell groceries by sample. Union Purchasing Agency of Chicago.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn-sheller. Shells 8 bushels per hour. Retails $1.50. Rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 286 West Madison-st., Room 13.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN WHO writes neatly and rapidly. Salary $50 per month. Apply with written recommendations, after 10 o'clock to-day, cor. Washington and Green-sts., to G. F. BISSEL, General Agent.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER, AT 88 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TINSMITHS AND SPINNER. APply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, Nineteenth and Grove sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MOLDERS FOR A steady job on railroad and machine work. Address, by letter, MURRAY IRON WORKS, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESSMAKER TO work exclusively on gig saddles. Apply immediately to ORTMAYER, LEWIS & CO., 49 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARber; steady work and good pay to a good man. Apply at 21 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—ON MONDAY—TWO GOOD COAT makers and one pant maker at 633 Archer-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. NO OBJECTION to one who has nursed six months. Apply at 811 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a family of three persons. 353 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A STRONG OBLIGING GIRL TO help in the kitchen at Johnston's House, 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Come prepared to stay. Call from 7 to 12 at 397 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK in first-class private families and boarding-houses. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred. 1074 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS COOK AND chambermaid for family of five. German or Swede preferred. Apply at once. 1099 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN woman who has a girl 12 years old wishing her to be with her in the same family. Apply 249 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A mechanic of 13 years' experience in railroad blacksmithing, and find that the business does not agree with my health; and, in order to prolong my days in this world, I must seek something else; don't care what it is, if respectable and pays fair. Remember, the advertiser does not consider himself a slouch. Address P. O. Box 13, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a first-class grocery house. The best of references can be given. Route preferred, C. & N. W. R. R. via Dixon. Address W 79, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and accountant, with 10 years' experience in banking and mercantile houses, where hard work will meet with adequate compensation. Best of city references. Address N 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR entry clerk, by a young man having had 5 years' experience. Speaks English, French, and German. Address C J L, Branch office, 569 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A stone yard; best of references given, by a young man of 15 years' experience. Address care of WALTER SCHWISHART, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian, as first-class gardener, who has had good experience in a green house, or vegetables, etc. Address 388, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry, and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. ORION, Branch office, 569 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or to take care of children. Call at 77 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman and child in a private family to do general housework or as housekeeper. Best of references. West Side preferred. Can be found from 10 to 3 Monday at St. John's Church, West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD PARLORS FOR BUSIness purposes, and two large rooms on second floor for offices. These rooms front on the Wabash-av., near the First Baptist Church, are well lighted and will be rented with gas fixtures, &c., to a good party for two years from next March or April. Also will rent thirty or forty feet front by one hundred feet deep of lot adjoining 417 Wabash-av. Apply at No. 5 Hubbard court, betw 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. PHILO L. WARNER.

TO RENT—NO. 35 WEST ADAMS-ST., OFFICE and store-house good for commission. Inquire 128 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brick store 14 State-st., one of the best locations in the city; will be finished and ready for use Feb. 15. Apply to A. R. GLOVER, Cashier, or F. W. WINSTON, 595 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS 276 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market, together or separate; also offices above; possession immediately. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF THE STORES just completed, Nos. 30 and 32 West Washington-st.; well lighted on two sides. Inquire of S. SAWYER, 1020 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A 3-RUN WATER MILL, CUSTOM and merchant. Apply to FOX BROS., Riverside.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. P. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—LOFTS 20 BY 80 FEET, WITH OFFICE on first floor of buildings on Congress-st., between State and Wabash-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. P. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of 6 rooms, 1st floor, 25x70; light and airy, suitable for any first-class light business, or for insurance offices, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, at low rent. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with bedroom off, suitable for a dentist's sleeping apartments or office. 567 Wabash-av., second floor.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NICE TWO STORY HOUSE; WHOLly or in part to family without children. Apply at 65 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEment house of 9 rooms, with all modern improvements. Will lease to May, 1872. Immediate possession. Good brick barn goes with premises after May 1st. Only responsible parties need apply. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE ON FIRST floor, situated on Madison, Randolph, or Kinzie-st., near Canal. Address R 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN A REspectable neighborhood. Address, stating location and terms, H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a store on West Madison-st, or West Randolph-sts., east of Desplaines. Address E 18 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 3 TO 4 ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping for two persons. E. L. BARBER, Real Estate Dealer, northeast corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, OFFICE and bed-room adjoining, for real estate business, and convenient to business, on West Side. Address Box 22, Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 TO 6 rooms, either on West or South Side, by a good tenant. SAMUEL W. KROFF, Room 19, No. 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, or a building with basement or barn attached, for light manufacturing. CLAFLIN BRO., 204 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD FOR the return of a bay horse with short mane, white star in the forehead, left fore and hind feet white; having a new saddle and bridle and an old halter on at the time; saddle and bridle black leather. F. J. EMERY, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the delivery to me, in good condition, of one of my carriage horses, a bright bay, 7 years old, 16 hands high, with heavy mane and tail, and quite stylish appearance, that escaped from my barn, No. 6 Park-row, and ran down Michigan-av. Sunday evening, Jan. 7. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

EXAMINE ALL OTHER MACHINES, AND then call and see "the wonder of the age"—the American Button-hole, Over-seaming, and Sewing Machine. Office, 154 South Halsted-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF L. N. WALKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 100 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given to parties if desired.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY FOR farms and farming lands in this or adjoining States. JULIUS CRONE & FRENCH, 722 West Randolph, corner Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON SEDGWICK-ST., ONE block west of Lincoln Park for house and lot in Evanston. Address A. RIERSON, Evanston, or 43 West Lake-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 LARGE FIRST CLASS hard coal stoves with pipe, zinc, &c. Inquire at 779 Wabash-av.